...ate affairs of foreign gentlemen—not ...of the United States.

**...sas City Live Stock Market.**

*...cial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

...CITY, Mo., Aug. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, ...ments, 1,054; fresh Texan stock in good ...nd the quality is improved; market steady. ...tered Texan cows and steers at $2.25; ...n cows, $1.75@2.15; do stock steers, $1.50; ...Texan steers, $2.55; wintered Texan cows, ...; corn fed Texan steers, $3.30. ...Extreme range on sales, $4.00@4.10. ...very hot and dry. Thermometer 98 to 100.

**MARRIAGES.**

...Y—WOODBURY—At 123 Park-av., Aug. 13, ...Canon Knowles, J. H. Hinkley and A. Maria ..., all of this city.

...—SQUIER—At 885 Warren-av., Aug. 13, by ...John Gordon, of Western-av. Baptist Church, ...Latham, Esq., of Green Bay, and Miss Nattie ... No cards.

**DEATHS.**

...In this city, Aug. 14, at 489 Burnside-st., Har... widow of the late Dr. George H. Dadd, ...and 8 months. ...from residence, 489 Burnside-st., at 11 o'clock ...

...ston, Mass., and New York papers please copy.

...ELL—Aug. 12, at 7 p. m., of inflammation of ...Miss Emily B. Gammell, aged 27 years and 5 ...

...ston, Mass., and Kenosha, Wis., papers please ...

...MORE—Aug. 12, infant son of J. A. and Fannie ...more, of Winnetka. ...at Harrison-court, Harrison and Halsted-sts., ...11 o'clock, by cars to Rosehill.

...—At Denver City, Col., Aug. 14, George D. ...this city, aged 38 years. ...from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Amanda ...corner of Vincennes-av. and Fifty-second-st., ...next, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are ...

**AUCTION SALES.**

...y ELISON & FOSTER.

...WALNUT-ST., ...e Block north of Lake-st., near Robey.

...eel Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

...IDAY MORNING, Aug. 15, at 10 ..., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Din...m and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bed...rockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

...K OUT! LOOK OUT!

FOR THE GREAT

...UCTION SALE

OF

...0 Residence Lots

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING

...MBOLDT PARK STATION,

ON

...UESDAY, Aug. 19,

At 3 o'clock, on the Grounds.

...Elegant Property is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & ...Railroad, located on Central Park, Tinkham, ...ay, and Lawndale-avs. These lots form a part of ...Subdivision. Every lot is supplied with pure ...ell water free to all consumers. Grand-av. is now ...aved, which will have a continuous drive to the ...of the city. These lots are distant one half mile ...great Northwestern Car Shops, and directly west ...boldt Park. Commutation over the St. Paul Road ...same as street car fare, and the distance about ...from the depot at Madison-st. bridge. The St. ...oad has already established on this property its ...known as Humboldt Park, with a guarantee that ...modation trains shall stop there to take up and ...passengers. This road will come into the city ...le-st., and land its passengers at the Pittsburgh ...Wayne Depot, at the west end of Madison-st. ...It would be difficult to conceive of better facili...rapid and cheap communication with any part of ...than are here realized. Parties desiring property ...ulation or occupation, should not fail to attend .... Title perfect—a printed abstract furnished ...h lot. Terms of sale—10 per cent cash at time of ...per cent in 30 days, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, ...er cent interest. A free train of cars will start ...Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Depot, at Madison-st. ...on Tuesday, August 19, at 2 o'clock, returning ...sale. The Mammoth Tent, used only by Elison ...will be erected on the ground.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIRST

...eat Auction Sale

AT

...UTH ENGLEWOOD.

400

...SIDENCE LOTS

Sold in Lots, or by the Block, to Suit Purchasers,

...Thursday, Aug. 21,

...2 1-2 o'clock p. m., on the Ground.

...Bellamy's Subdivision on Halsted-st., north of ...-av., between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth ...fronting on Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Mor... and is splendid, high ground, with per...inage. South Englewood is destined to be ...Chicago's finest suburbs. It is situated on the ...Ridge, 16 feet above the level of Chicago, di...th of the city, Halsted-st. passing through ...ward, which is 200 feet in width, connects with ...Parks. The depot is said to be the finest on the ...d. The streets are all graded, sidewalks laid, ...number of shade trees set out. There is a ...l house, and some fine residences are already .... Stock to the amount of $15,000 has been sub... a hotel and a church, and several stores will ...uilt. Parties owning adjoining property are ...contract to erect twenty buildings a year for .... About twenty buildings are in course of ...six of which are brick with handsome swell ...This is the only point at which Halsted-st. and ...-av. are accessible by railroad. Vincennes-av. ...ed-st. are in perfect condition, thus affording ...rives to the parks and city. The railroad facili...ood, thirteen daily trains stopping at the depot, ...within 200 feet of this property. Commutation ...nts each way. A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN ...the Rock Island Depot on Van Buren-st., at ... on day of sale, and return at 5 p. m. Free tick...ets will be furnished by A. & A. D. BELLA...n 5, Nos. 157 and 159 LaSalle-st., or of ELISON ...R, 87 Market-st., or at the train. ...OF SALE—10 per cent at time of sale; 25 per ...0 days; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per ...est. Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished ...lot. A mammoth pavilion will be erected on ...d for the convenience of those attending the ...

...ON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

...AUCTION.

...EGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE

OF

...sehold Furniture.

A VERY LARGE SALE OF

...d Furniture from Several First-Class Dwellings.

...uits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, ...ts, Marble-Top Tables, Bookcases, Sofas, ...Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Mir...xtension Tables, 30 Saloon Tables, 200 Cane ...crates W. G. Crockery, 10 casks Yellow Ware, ...Organs, 2 Cabinet Sewing Machines, Plated ...lery, Hardware.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

...Open and Top Buggies, Extra Fine Single and ...rness.

...rday, Aug. 16, at 9 o'clock, prompt.

...Y BRUSH, SON & CO.,

Salesrooms, 41 South Canal-st.

...e, Carpets, and General Merchandise

...tion, Saturday, Aug. 16, at 9:30 a.m.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.



# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873. NUMBER 361.



MUSICAL.

**STEINWAY**

**Grand, Square & Upright**

**PIANOS.**

FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.

The most perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour, Ten Pianos Every Day.

AN UNLIMITED GUARANTY FURNISHED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.

☞ Other good Pianos, both new and second-hand, constantly on hand.

SMITH & NIXON,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 162 AND 164 STATE-ST.

**100 CHICKERING PIANOS**

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK.

All have the new double bearing agraffe recently patented by Chickering & Sons, which is considered the most valuable improvement ever introduced in a Piano. Call and see them at

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

Cor. Dearborn and Van Buren-sts.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

**"A Word to the Wise."**

Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued.

We have just placed on our Counters a good assortment of FALL and WINTER TROWSERINGS, SUITINGS, and BEAVERS.

We Discount TEN PER CENT on all Garments ordered of us during remainder of August, 1873.

WEDDING GARMENTS a Specialty.

SERVANTS' LIVERY made to measure.

**EDWARD ELY & CO.,**

IMPORTING TAILORS,

WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

BUSINESS CARDS.

**BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.**

Offer for the Fall Season, the Finest Line of Breech and Muzzle-Loading Shot-Guns they have ever imported, comprising every desirable design and price. All interested are invited to examine them.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 Wabash-av.

**SCOTCH POLISHED GRANITE**

SHEARER, SMITH & CO.,

DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND,

Supply Polished Gray, Blue, and Red Granites for monumental and architectural purposes. Employing several hundreds of workmen in quarrying, dressing, and polishing of Granite, S., S. & CO. are enabled to supply their celebrated Dalbeattie Granite with dispatch.

FINANCIAL.

**DIME SAVINGS BANK,**

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

**DIG.**

We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. If they wont pay we publish the fact for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in press, and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

GOLD PENS.

**GOLD PENS, HOLDERS, AND PENCILS.**

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

**Public Notice.**

All available space in the INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO FOR 1873, except in the Hall of Fine Arts, having been allotted to exhibitors, notice is hereby given that no further applications can be entertained, except in the Fine Art Department.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

**DISSOLUTION.**

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. Busack & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm, as well as accounts due them, will be settled by Fred Busse and Theo. Jahncke.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1873.

I also beg to inform my numerous customers that I have this day formed a copartnership (Fred Busse and Theo. Jahncke) under the style of Busse & Co., and would be pleased to receive orders as usual.

BUSSE & CO., 470 and 472 Mitchell-st.,

CHRISTIAN BUSACK,

FREDERICK BUSSE,

THEODORE JAHNCKE.

**A TROTTING MATCH**

Will take place between Gentlemen's Road Horses at Dexter Park on TUESDAY AFTERNOON. Pools will be sold on this race at O. G. SMITH'S, West Jackson-st., between Clinton and Canal, Saturday and Monday evenings.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

**WANTED,**

To contract with responsible parties for furnishing Five Hundred Thousand Oak Barrel Hoops. Will furnish a constant supply at market value. Address J. K. L. Co., Tribune office.

**WANTED—SOLICITORS.**

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company would employ two solicitors for business in the city. Apply at the office, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Rooms 20 and 21 Major Block.

COAL.

**INDIANA BLOCK COAL**

We have established a Yard at the Corner of Carroll and Carpenter-sts., For the storing and sale of the coal mined by the

CLAY AND MORRIS COAL CO.'S, OF BRAZIL, IND.

The Coal from the mines of these companies is excellent for domestic use, burning freely with a bright blaze, being free from sulphur, clean to handle, and making no clinkers.

Price, delivered, per ton.....$7.50

Orders received at our Main Office, No. 71 Washington-st.; at our Hard Coal Docks, 13 Kingsbury-st., near Kinzie, and foot of East Sixteenth-st., and at our Indiana Coal Yard, corner Carroll and Carpenter-sts.

We have TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION between our Main Office and all our Yards, thus insuring promptness in the filling of orders.

E. L. HEDSTROM & CO.

H. PRATT, Agent.

**Coal. Coal.**

**MINER T. AMES & CO.,**

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

1 West Randolph-st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lump Lehigh | $11.50 |
| Lackawanna | 9.50 |
| Cannel | 10.00 |
| Blossburgh | 9.00 |
| Walnut Hill, Erie, and Briar Hill | 9.00 |
| Hocking Valley | 8.00 |
| Minonk | 8.00 |
| Masten's Indiana Block | 8.00 |
| Wilmington | 6.00 |

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Liberal Reduction made on Coal by the Car Load.

REAL ESTATE.

**SOUTH CHICAGO**

Make money by purchasing a valuable tract of land in vicinity of South Chicago, offered at a bargain by

CHACE & ABELL,

184 DEARBORN-ST.

**40 Acres**

Choice Residence Property—High Grove Land at WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—overlooking Morgan Park. Excellent water. Two good houses, large barn, and other improvements. The Danville Railroad will be running on its west line in sixty days, and fares free to and from Chicago, for three years, guaranteed. For sale low by

C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

REMOVAL.

The well-known Establishment OF G. MENDELSON, REMOVED TO No. 34 Washington-st., Bet. State-st. & Wabash-av.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

**D. W. IRWIN & CO.,**

General Commission Merchants.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

**BARLEY,**

Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.

No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

HATS.

**HATS!**

THE "BROADWAY"

**DRESS SILK HAT,**

INTRODUCED THIS DAY BY

BREWSTER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

**TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT**

On all Garments sold by us during July and August, 1873.

ELY & CO.,

WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.

PERFUMED ANTISEPTIC.

**CHOLERA,**

And many other diseases, may be prevented by inhaling the "PERFUMED ANTISEPTIC." If you prefer to take the chances, don't buy it at 92 Lake, 85 Clark, 154 Twenty-second, 785 West Madison, or 628 West Lake-sts.

FOR SALE.

**BASE BALLISTS!**

Ryan Dead Balls, $14 doz. and $1.25 each.

We supply Clubs at Wholesale Prices with everything in the B. B. line. CALL ON US.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Tickets for to-day's Great Match Game for sale.

**Sugar-Cured Hams.**

I have a stock of choice Winter-cured Canvased Hams. Quality guaranteed. Wholesale and retail orders solicited.

THOS. O. BARTER, 225 Grove-st., Chicago.

**Iron Bedsteads,**

CHILDREN'S CRIBS, and FLOWER STANDS, made to order. CHICAGO IORN BEDSTEAD CO., Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Factory, 425 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT.

**TO RENT.**

I will rent my new residence, No. 219 South Peoria-st., (with barn), furnished or partly furnished, to a good tenant, for the winter, and will take rent in board. They must be some one I know, or have good references. Inquire as above.

JOSEPH WILDE.


## BUTLER BOTTLED.

### George F. Hoar Replies to Butler's Defense of the Salary Steal.

### The Grab a Gross, Uncalled-for, Extreme Abuse of Popular Confidence.

### And an Example of Lavish Expenditure when the People Were Bent with Taxes.

### The "Poor Man" Argument—$5,000 for Six Months' Work Not Pauper's Pay.

### A Knock-Down Attack on Butler, Who Quarrels with Everybody.

### He is Hated by the Press, the Clergy, and His Party.

### An Explanation of Hoar's Gift to the Worcester Institute.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The Hon. George F. Hoar, member of Congress from the Worcester District, against whom Gen. Butler directed some of his sharpest shafts, in his recent letter in excuse and defense of the salary-grab, has written a letter in reply, caustic and severe, handling the General without gloves, and attacking him with his own weapons. The letter is in substance as follows:

SIR: I have received your paper of this afternoon, in which is wrapped up a printed sheet with the heading, "Supplement." It consists of a document, the like of which I do not think was ever contained within your covers before—a letter signed Benj. F. Butler. It is devoted to a defense of his conduct in regard to the raising of salaries by the last Congress; to a denunciation of the newspapers, religious and political,—the clergy, Gov. Hawley, various distinguished gentlemen named Washburn, and those members of Congress who declined to receive back-pay. The letter closes by informing us that there is one man who is able from competence in private fortune, from fearlessness of undeserved censure, and indifference to all but the promptings of his own judgment, to dare do that which he firmly believes ought to be done, and that the American people will know where to look in time of public peril, calamity, or commotion, for a man on whose fixedness of purpose and steadfastness in action they may with surety rely. I do not know that I should have felt called upon to discuss any of the topics, or dispute the truth of Gen. Butler's eulogy of himself, although I never knew anybody else say so much good of him, if he had not included in this letter an attack on the action of the Representative of this District when on the last day but one of the last Congress, the gentlemen who had drawn and receipted for their pay in full, month by month, voted themselves a large sum, nearly $5,000 apiece, as compensation for past services. An example was set of lavish expenditure when the country, burdened everywhere with heavy National, State, and municipal debt, needed an example of retrenchment. The measure, and the arguments by which it was advocated, made a radical change in the policy of the American people on this subject, taking the Legislators out of the class of persons whose reward is chiefly the honor of rendering important public service, and who are to receive from the Treasury only a frugal and honorable maintenance, and transferring them to the class of persons who are serving for hire. Our fathers, in the First Congress, placed the salary of the President at $25,000, a sum equal to $100,000 at the present day. They fixed their own salary at the modest sum of three dollars per day. Hitherto the legislator has been classed with the Judge, the teacher, the clergyman, who expect nothing but frugal and honorable maintenance. Woe to the country when places in Congress become objects of desire on account of the money that is earned in them! I don't think that a place which pays $5,000 per year for six months' service could properly be claimed to be one from which poor men are excluded. A proposition to increase the salary of the President had been voted out of order by a majority of the Committee of the Whole, when moved as an amendment to an appropriation bill. The same thing, and largely by the same votes, was voted to be in order, with the addition of the clause increasing the salaries of members of Congress. Under these circumstances, I thought I ought to refuse to derive any personal advantage from the retroactive provision of the statute. There was no doubt of the legal and constitutional power of Congress to fix its own compensation, and to do it at any time in the session when it should reach that subject in the course of business. Previous Congresses had many times increased their salaries, making the increase retroactive, and the man who had voted for and taken such compensation for past service had been sustained and honored by the people with full knowledge of the fact. The confidence placed in Congress by the Constitution is complete and absolute, but the present was an exercise of the power so gross, so uncalled for, so extreme, as to constitute an abuse of the confidence. Instantly on the passage of the bill I determined not to receive the money. It was legally mine. It was placed by law to my credit, there to remain until I disposed of it in some way. I inquired of several of the leaders of the opposition to the measure what they proposed to do, and was informed that they proposed to take the money; that if the salary had been reduced they must have submitted, and they saw no reason why they should not receive the money, although they disapproved of the law. Under the circumstances it seems to me that it was not just; that while this district was to be taxed its share of the whole money which was drawn by the Representatives of other districts, the sum allotted to me should be put in the Treasury, to go chiefly to the benefit of the same districts whose Representatives had drawn like sums for themselves. I acted at once, within ten minutes after my return home, and not then having reason to believe that a single other Representative proposed to decline this money. I did not then think, nor do I now think, that the money was stolen or received in breach of a contract. I thought the voting it was a very objectionable and extreme exercise of an admitted constitutional power.

Gen. Butler's real grief arises from the opposition he is encountering in his plan to get possession of the Government of Massachusetts by a fraud on the Republican voters. A few officeholders of feeble virtue, who have succeeded in persuading themselves that they are in danger from his revenge if they do not lend themselves to his schemes, a lavish expenditure of a competent private fortune; these are the instrumentalities by which he hopes to cheat the Republican voters of Massachusetts out of an honest expression of their will. I think Gov. Washburne an honester, and abler, and fitter man. Gen. Butler's rage at the press, the clergy, and most of the prominent men of his own party is not strange. It is the common outcry of the great malefactors that mankind are in league against them. Political newspapers no not often like to break down the reputation of men of their own party. It is rare that the religious press of the country attacks honorable public men. It would be hard to name another man beside Gen. Butler so generally condemned by the clergy. There is no other man whose life is one prolonged quarrel with his associates in public station. I commend to Gen. Butler's reflection, whether the fault is in him rather than them. Now the reason that the press, both religious and political, especially that of his own party, the clergy, the leaders of the Republican party in other States, are agreed in their opinion of Gen. Butler, is, because that opinion is true. Gen. Grant ordered him to Lowell, because he was not fit to be trusted with a command in the field. When Gen. Butler proposed to pay off our national debt in irredeemable paper, the General Government silenced him with passing sentence in the Concord Court House." Mankind execrate Judas because he betrayed the confidence of his master. They execrate the chief priests because they tempted him to do evil by a bribe. The Representative who betrays the confidence of the people so far resembles Judas. The Representative who tempts the cupidity of his fellows so far resembles the chief priests. The disposition of the money for the purchase of the Potter's Field not only was not wrong, but was expressly commanded by God. They took the thirty pieces of silver and gave them for the Potter's Field, as the Lord appointed. The Worcester Institute is a school for preparing youths, by scientific training, for the leading industries of the district. It is free to all residents of Worcester County, which included the whole district but five towns. By requiring that so far as this money goes it should be free to those towns also, the money was applied as nearly as I could contrive to the benefit of the district. I accordingly wrote a letter, dated March 8, on reaching home on the afternoon of that day, informing the Trustees of the Institute of the determination I had reached, in which I said that I did not conceive myself entitled to either credit or gratitude from them or anybody else. This is the transaction which Gen. Butler thinks resembles the purchase of the Potter's Field by the chief priests, with Judas and thirty pieces of silver. Like another personage much persecuted by the clergy and the religious press, Gen. Butler is notoriously unfortunate in his allusion to Scripture. One of his biographers said to him: "He makes great use of the story of Ananias ever since he first heard of him, about ten years ago, from the late Chief Justice Nelson, in his inaugural. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place. Because he knew that he was trying to tempt this people to escape from the blunder by a mean and base act, he has quarreled with Grant, and Wilson, and Colfax, and Blaine, and Andrew, and Sumner, and the Washburnes, and Bingham, and Schenck, and Dawes. Because he is quarrelsome they have been compelled, each in his own way, to chastise and punish him, because he deserved to be whipped.

Among the unprincipled adventurers who gained favor in the corrupt time of the Stuarts, and whose evil counsels brought Charles the First to his doom, the most notorious was Buckingham. Gaining favor by leading himself as the subservient tool in accomplishing every evil purpose, restless, ambitious, unscrupulous, selfish, revengeful, thrusting himself into military employments for which he was unfit and from which he was compelled to retire in disgrace, getting a competent private fortune by dishonest practices, which he lavished in overcoming the virtue of timid and venal men, his name is the shame of England. Nugent says of him: "His shrewdness in judging of men was employed only to enable him to found his influence upon their weakness and vices, so that when opposed to men of capacity or thwarted by what remained of public virtue in the country, he found himself in conflict with weapons of which he knew not the use, and his counsels were dangerous, and his administration unprosperous. His only wisdom was the craft with which he managed weak or bad men, and his only virtue the courage with which he overawed the timid ones." Such counselors, fatal to a Monarch, are full of peril to a Republic. Such men can only prosper in times of public corruption. Gen. Butler has done, unless he has egregiously imposed upon us, two things well. He out-blackguarded a New York mob in 1864, and, with a United States army at his back, he kept down a rebel city in 1862. Massachusetts is not likely soon to stand in need of either of these processes, but he never has accomplished anything else of much importance, when his point could not be carried by sheer blustering. The history of all his other attempts may be comprised in three words: "Swagger," "quarrel," "failure." Other men have aspired before to the office of Governor of Massachusetts. It is an honorable ambition. They were content to leave their claims to be set forth by others, and were glad to waive them, if by so doing they could promote the harmony of the party. This man seeks nothing but his own selfish ends, utterly regardless of the wishes, the welfare, or the harmony of the great party to which he professes to belong. The people of Massachusetts have sometimes elected to this high office men who in some particulars, were not deserving of respect; but the people respected them and chose them because they deemed them worthy, and the persons so chosen endeavored to deserve the public confidence. This man, if he is chosen at all, is to be chosen without having the respect of the men to which he looks for support. It would be hard to find a leading supporter of Gen. Butler who will say that he deems him honest, truthful, disinterested or incapable of using power to gratify both his ambition and his revenge. The men whom Gen. Butler will beat are the men whom he persuades to support him. I have only stated what is known of all intelligent men. The people will recognize the fidelity of the portrait I have drawn. All its features are disclosed unmasked in the letter which has called out this communication.

I am, yours very respectfully,

GEORGE F. HOAR.

WORCESTER, Aug. 7, 1873.

## WASHINGTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE ALLEGED TREASURY DEFICIT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It has now come out that the rumor regarding the alleged deficit of $10,000,000 in the coin of the Treasury arose from an apparent deficit of a much smaller amount, and that this apparent deficit is one which arises at once from the complicated system of Treasury bookkeeping. Some time since application was made to an official to know the exact amount of coin in the Treasury, irrespective of the balances put forth in the published accounts. This officer having nothing to conceal, obtained this information, and forwarded it to his correspondent in New York. The information thus obtained became public property. It showed an apparent discrepancy of between two and three millions in coin between the official book balances and the actual count. This difference is readily accounted for by the processes of redemption under the complicated system of the Treasury bookkeeping, and is caused chiefly by the way in which the called 5-20 bonds are redeemed. Although most of these bonds are redeemed by exchanges for other bonds, a very considerable number of them are redeemed in coin. When these bonds are presented to the Treasury of the United States, he pays for them either in bonds of the new loan, or in coin; or, if the coin is really paid out of the Treasury, the redeemed called bonds takes its place, and are carried as gold, which, for a temporary purpose, they represent. The law authorizing the issue of the new funded loan provides that at no time, under any circumstances, shall the public debt be increased by reason of the new loan. To permit the called 5-20 bonds to go directly upon the books of the Treasurer, while a corresponding amount of bonds of the new funded loan are not issued, and partially remain on the same side of the Treasurer's ledger, would be to increase the public debt, at least upon the Treasurer's books; consequently the bonds are carried as gold until such time as the Treasurer is reimbursed for the coin by the credited bonds. A period of a month is usually requisite to put these bonds through the redemption processes in the Treasury, before they can appear on the books as canceled. The bonds have to be accounted singly, each coupon has to be examined both as to its number, its genuineness, and the fact of its cancellation. A record of all these processes is kept in several different places. A large proportion of the bonds under the last call are of the denomination of $50. The time required for these clerical and manual processes is very considerable. Upon the completion of this routine process of redemption, the Chief of the Warrant Division issues a warrant to the Treasurer of the United States, crediting him with the amount of the bonds so canceled. The bonds are themselves charged to the credit of the public debt account, when the coin balance is actually reduced to that amount. In the meantime, during all these processes, before the bonds are finally redeemed and the warrant to the Treasurer for this redemption is issued, there is an apparent discrepancy in the coin in the Treasury equivalent to the amount of said bonds. The bonds have been actually paid for in coin, and the coin is not in the Treasury; but by this method of bookkeeping it is accounted for, and the bonds redeemed are carried as gold for that period. The method of Treasury bookkeeping is very complicated in its character and difficult of comprehension, and the officers who understand most, who are five in number, are of the opinion that it should be simplified.

ANNEXATION SCHEMES.

The question of the annexation of Alexandria to this District is again revived. It has already been the subject of discussion in the Alexandria Common Council, where it was apparently opposed. The point was there raised that the Board of Public Works of Washington considered it necessary to have jurisdiction on both sides of the river, inasmuch as the Board of Health has concluded that the swamps on the Virginia shore are the cause of much of the malaria sickness in Washington. It also appears that when the original act of retrocession was passed, in 1846, most Democrats who participated in the debate opposed the retrocession of Virginia as unconstitutional. It is understood that, if the citizens of Alexandria should not seem favorably inclined to the retrocession, the matter can be brought before the courts upon a case made to show the unconstitutionality of the act of retrocession of 1846. It is claimed that under the section (8) of the Constitution, which provides for the location of a seat of Government here, no portion of the territory which thus becomes the District of Columbia could be granted back to the respective States except by an amendment to the Constitution.

THE SYNDICATE'S PERQUISITES.

In regard to the question of accrued interest upon the bonds of the new loan, which inures to the Syndicate, it is understood that Secretary Richardson will take the same position as was assumed by Secretary Boutwell in his statements to the Ways and Means Committee last winter. Mr. Boutwell then admitted that of necessity the accrued interest upon the bonds inured to the last holder of the bonds, and that this could not be avoided. Neither the Committee on Ways and Means, nor Congress, passed a vote of censure upon Boutwell for this interpretation of the law or method of working, consequently Mr. Boutwell considered this absence of condemnation as an approval of his course. Mr. Richardson, it is stated, has pursued the same policy, basing his action upon the negative approval of Congress. The statement, therefore, that the Syndicate have not received the interest upon the bonds in shape of commission or otherwise is an equivocation.

SURRENDER OF INDIAN MURDERERS DEMANDED.

Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, telegraphs that the names of the Indians who recently murdered two women in that Territory have been discovered. One of them is the son-in-law of Red Cloud; the other is an Arrapaho. The unconditional and immediate surrender of those Indians has been ordered by the Government.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

LABOR STATISTICS SOUGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has addressed a letter to Consuls of the United States in Europe, requesting them to furnish such information as they can gather as to the average rates of wages received by mechanics and others, prices at retail of the principal articles of subsistence, cost of house rent, and such other statistics of labor as can be procured. In regard to the large manufactories, they are requested to give the average weekly wages paid for each kind of labor and to each employed therein; also in detail the weekly expenditures of mechanics and other workmen, together with such facts in regard to the health, comfort, education, and morals as can be readily obtained. Mr. Young proposes to submit to Congress next winter a report on the cost and condition of labor in Europe as compared with the United States.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of gangers were made to-day: B. S. Hood, for the Tenth Illinois District; Lewis C. Frint, for the First Ohio District, and L. F. Cotton, for Kansas.

THE SAVINGS BANKS TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in accordance with the provisons of the act of Congress, is addressing circulars to all the Collectors of Internal Revenue, directing them to report upon the nature of the business done by the savings banks.

DISCREDITED.

The report that seventy of the crew of the man-of-war Canandaigua are sick in Jamaica, with yellow fever is discredited. The Navy Department official dispatches on Tuesday mentioned that many were ill with the Isthmus, not the yellow fever.

## POLITICAL.

### Further Editorial Comments on the Des Moines Convention.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 15.—It is doubtful whether Mr. O'Donnell accepts the nomination of the Anti-Monopolists for Lieutenant-Governor.

The newspapers make further comments on the Convention and the nominations. The *Herald* (Democratic) says the Convention does not seem to have been much of a success. The movement does not seem to inspire the enthusiasm many anticipated of it, and so is attributed to the pressing demands of the harvest and the small attendance at the Convention. It praises the nominations, and says the platform is unexceptionable, but deprecates, as flippant, the declaration of the platform that the Democratic party is dead and buried. It proposes to cling to the old organization till a better one presents itself. No such organization, it says, is yet presented.

The *Times*, Republican, says the Convention left its party without a name, and that it started out in its platform with a falsehood, in asserting that the Republican party is incapable of reforming abuses. It objects to that part of the platform which says that corporations created by State Legislatures should be controlled by the States creating them, because, as it alleged, this would take from Congress the right to regulate commerce among the States. The *Times* also objects to the tariff part of the platform, asking where would the revenue come from that is now derived from the tariff on iron, salt, lumber, and woolen and cotton fabrics, if these commodities should be admitted duty free. The *Times* claims that all that is good and unobjectionable in the platform is taken from the Republican.

The *Telegraph* deprecates the nomination of O'Donnell for Lieutenant-Governor, alleging that though apparently working against the railroad interests in the late General Assembly, O'Donnell introduced a bill legalizing the illegal act of railroad Boards of Directors, and by the passage of this act deprived stockholders of their rights. It questions whether Mr. O'Donnell is a tax-payer, and says if he is not there is no propriety in nominating him for such a position.

THE BATTLE IN THE NORTHWEST

*From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 15.*

The movement known in Illinois and other States as the Farmers', and in Iowa as the Anti-Monopoly, has taken its first bold, full plunge into politics at Des Moines, and now it is sink or swim with it. That it should make the beginning at the capital of the very strongest Republican State of the Union is a significant fact; and that, at the first step it takes, it should find itself face to face with the Republican party, is also significant. The two facts taken together light up the perspective before us, and show the Western agricultural movement to be the declared foe of the dominant party in the country. Its platform infringes against the dominant party's policy at nearly every important point, and there is a clear, sharp issue made up between the two. The Des Moines platform is an outcry against existing public and official abuses, and as the Republican party, which has governed the nation and the States for twelve years, is responsible for these abuses, the event at Des Moines is an insurrection against the governing party. Republicanism recognizes its new enemy, and draws its sword against it at once; for it instinctively perceives that, if it do not kill the insurgent movement, there is a possibility that the insurgent movement will, at least, dethrone it. Suppose the Anti-Monopolits should carry Iowa in this struggle—and there are some first-rate reasons for believing such a thing probable; suppose they elect their ticket, and thus defeat Republicanism on its very strongest ground—what then? The victorious movement will burst from Iowa like a prairie fire and envelope the whole Northwest in its embrace, tearing from the Republican party six of its most loyal and reliable States and attaching them to its own standard; it will overrun the greater part of the South, not only without opposition, but with a welcome from its people; and it will invade Indiana and Ohio, and more Eastward to meet its enemy in decisive combat in Pennsylvania and the Eastern States. Indeed, the campaign in Iowa may prove that it is the coming party, for though it has, as yet, no status and no recognized belligerent rights, one victory will give it both, and secure for it a monopoly of the field as antagonist of the Republican party. The Iowa Democracy, it is said, will have the good sense to retire from the arena, and afford it fighting-ground for its first battle; then, if it succeeds, it is pretty certain that the Democracy in other States will extend to it the same friendly concession, since to do so will not only intensify its hostility to the party in power, but insure its triumph over that party in the end, and thus accomplish an object which the Democracy has so long attempted and so often failed to accomplish.

The platform is remarkable for its determined avowals and its moderation; there is nothing violent or ultra in it. It will be observed that the railroad freight question is treated in a single short resolution, which is a model of brevity and good sense, demanding nothing more than the establishment of one maximum rate, above which charges shall not go. This is far better than the impracticable Anti-Discrimination law enacted in Illinois.

The next interest centres in the contest on which the Anti-Monopolists have entered. It is no easy one, for the Anti-Monopolists are a new, undisciplined party, with a Republican majority of 60,000 to overcome. But they have an abundance of spirit, and a strong ticket to fight for; and in addition to this, they have these advantages: That Iowa is an agricultural State—there being 209,907 persons engaged in farming to 111,243 engaged in all other pursuits; that the new movement is even stronger among Republicans than Democrat; and that its ticket will probably receive the support not only of the great mass of Democrats, but of a very large proportion of the Republicans. Under such auspices, it has abundant incentives to exertion, and reasonable chances of success.

### Meeting of LaSalle County Farmers.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 15.—The third quarterly meeting of the Farmers' Association and Grangers of LaSalle County was held here this afternoon at the Court-House, and was attended by the best representative men in the county; but the proceedings were far more harmonious. The leaders of the Republican party here sought to commit the Convention to a Republican platform, but, after hours of bitter debate, failed. There were nominations made, after which a portion of the Convention left the hall, and the remainder organized on anti-monopoly party, with D. D. Guiles and George Price, very respectable Republicans, as President and Secretary. The prospects for the farmers and Grangers making an independent fight in this county, as things now stand, are not bright. As it is, the anti-monopoly ring seem to have the advantage.

### The Farmers' Movement in Indiana.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—As an indication of the strength and magnitude of the Grange movement in Indiana, the *Sentinel* to-morrow publishes a corrected list of organizations and officers. There are 279 Granges in the State, 5 general deputies, 43 county deputies,—twelve organized this month. Indiana now stands sixth in the list of States. Large meetings are being held in various sections, which are attended by multitudes. One will be held at Lafayette on the 30th inst. The Order is rapidly growing in all directions.

### Anti-Monopoly in Nebraska.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PLATTSMOUTH, Aug. 15.—The farmers of this county have called a Convention for Aug. 23, to take steps for an Anti-Monopoly ticket for the fall election.

### The Ohio Democracy.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting here for consultation to-day. It was decided to leave the plan of the campaign entirely with the Executive Committee. The campaign will probably commence Sept. 1.

### San Francisco Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—McCoppin declines a nomination for the State Senate.

## NEW YORK.

### The Government Suit Against Platt & Boyd—Custom-House Officials Implicated in the Frauds.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Some weeks ago Custom-House officials began proceedings against Platt & Boyd for fraudulent classification, undervaluation, smuggling, and bribery of Government officials. A formal suit began here Wednesday for $1,000,000. It is alleged that the firm, extensive importers of plate glass, invoiced glass a smaller size than it was in fact, thus defrauding the Government of half the value; also, that the firm imported plate glass dutiable according to size, as common glass, which pays duty according to weight; also charge members of the firm with smuggling household goods; it is also said that in the perpetration of the alleged frauds the firm was in collusion with bribed customs officials. The principal official making allegations was Special Agent Handcuff Jayne, who seized the books and made the discovery of the bribery of about seventy officers, as telegraphed you last night. A friend of Platt & Boyd now comes forward and swears that it was ascertained that a rival house in the importation of glass had five of the employes of Platt & Boyd under pay. One of them on his death-bed stated that he and others had, for a long time, regularly made transcripts of all invoices and other financial data of the firm, and furnished them to their rivals. After being discovered, these clerks were discharged by Platt & Boyd, and Jayne employed them to testify that Platt & Boyd had committed frauds on all importations. The warrant for the seizure was based on this testimony. Two importations of 1869 and two of 1870 were made the basis of the charges, but Jayne sent to the office, and in defiance of counsel, and against the advice of District-Attorney Bliss, seized over one hundred books and papers, threatening to employ the army and navy of the United States to look up Platt & Boyd. His conduct was so violent and his action so arbitrary that Boyd & Platt have brought suit against Jayne, who has suddenly disappeared to avoid arrest. The warrant was issued by Judge Blatchford. The complaints and warrants are published in the *Tribune* to-morrow. The commotion in the Custom-House to-day was greater than any since the charges against its Inspectors were broached. An earnest debate took place over the reports circulated to-day that these officials are not implicated in passing goods. Platt and Boyd expressed satisfaction, and maliciously saluted the suspected with: "How much glass (that is, money) did you get?" The Custom-House men are thoroughly demoralized, and Assistant-Secretary Sawyer, Collector Arthur, Surveyor Sharpe, Naval-Officer Laflin, and other leading Revenue officers, were closeted, but after adjournment were silent. Jayne has gone to Ithica, where it is said he resides, but it is understood that he will not be found within the jurisdiction of Blatchford for months to come. He went away piteously deprecating newspaper criticism of his conduct, and declaring it was his intention to resign. His outrageous conduct has met with such condemnation that he went to a prominent editor of this city and begged with tears in his eyes that no further allusion be made to him. His present conduct arouses general indignation.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—It appears that, on Tuesday last, Secretary Richardson, of the United States Treasury, received information from New York to the effect that, on an investigation of the manner in which the employes in the Appraiser's office and a number of Deputy Collectors conducted business, it might be found that the interests of the United States were not properly conducted. There were, also, suggestions as to fraud and collusion on the part of this class of officials, including, in all, about sixty persons. Those charged with the investigations which are said to be now making in the Custom-House will not give any information, and all sorts of rumors are current, one being that the report to the Secretary of the Treasury was based upon the statements of a man who, being dissatisfied with his share of the moneys received, disclosed all that he knew about the matter. A Washington special says that Secretary Richardson, when asked about the truth of the report published, said: "The Treasury Department is always investigating, not only in New York, but at every point where much business is done. It is necessary to be constantly vigilant. Sometimes reports come from apparently disinterested parties, while at other times the charges are specifically made by the agents of the Department, who have facilities for detecting fraud that mercantile communities little dream of. In this case" (referring to the New York complaint) "the information filed came from a man whose reports heretofore have been found strictly correct. Sweeping as they were, it was the duty of the Collector to investigate; and while there is good reason for believing that a number of the accused are guilty, some may be innocent. I cannot say, until I hear the result of the investigation, what number will be discharged."

LATER.—A Washington dispatch says: Mr. Vanderbilt, of the Treasury Department, returned this morning from his investigation of the supposed frauds in the New York Custom-House, and reports to Secretary Richardson that there was nothing whatever to implicate certain officers in wrong-doing. His visit had no connection whatever with the removal of anybody, nor had any orders been previously issued for that purpose.

Mr. Boyd, of the firm of Platt & Boyd, whose books were seized a short time ago on the ground of irregularities in Custom-House transactions, admits that the petty cash-book of the firm contains entries of sums paid to Inspectors, together with the names of the Inspectors thus paid, but adds that the money was paid to have their goods watched on the dock until removed by the firm, and to save them from careless handling by the customs cartmen.

The pilots and Pilot Commissioners here condemn the proposed plan of the Secretary of the Treasury to make them Government officers.

The parade of the Legion of St. Patrick to-day passed off quietly.

John Morehead, the notorious counterfeiter of 50-cent currency, was held for trial to-day.

Steinhart, who shot Shoonlonk in the Vesey street cigar manufactory and then attempted suicide, will recover. Shoonlonk is improving.

M. T. Rodman, late Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, disappeared from his residence in Brooklyn rather mysteriously on Monday last, and rumor has it that his flight is caused by an investigation into his accounts now being conducted by experts under orders of the present Directors. It is reported that the bonds of the present Directors, deposited as collaterals for his loans, are utterly worthless. Another rumor concerning him is, that he is a defaulter to the City Treasury. He held the position of Deputy City Treasurer up to the time of the suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

## HARVEST-HOME.

### The Farmers' Reunion at Clinton, Ill.

### Speech of Ex-Gov. Palmer on the Law of Common Carriers.

### Remarks of Gen. J. C. Black.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 14, 1873.

After Gov. Beveridge had finished his speech at the Harvest-Home Picnic, held here to-day, ex-Gov. Palmer addressed the meeting as follows:

EX-GOV. PALMER'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is the source of very great pleasure to me to have the privilege of addressing an audience where I feel certain that I shall tread upon nobody's toes. I have made speeches every year for thirty-one years, except while I was in the army, and I have always been fighting somebody, and somebody has been fighting me. But to-day I am happy in the conviction that all the old things about which we have quarreled so long have passed away, and I am not able now, by the exercise of my keenest observation, to find a single question about which the American people ought to dispute. There is

NO SECTIONAL QUESTION

to disturb us. We are in fact one people. Our hopes, our destinies, and our duties are the same.

I have never seen a time which I thought so favorable for calm, impartial discussion of the great questions which concern the American people. It is now nearly one hundred years since the close of the Revolutionary War. You recollect that during nearly that whole period the nation was disturbed by this or that exciting question. After the reorganization of the Government, and while the Republic was weak and surrounded by hostile foreign nations, it cost our fathers a struggle to maintain the national existence. Then came the controversies in regard to the powers of the new Government, and up to the time of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment

SLAVERY

was a constant subject of irritation, and, during the last fifty years, prevented the consideration of almost every other question. But it was put to rest by that amendment which secured the rights of all. Then what have we to quarrel about? Nothing. I regard the close of the slavery controversies as being the termination of the first period in American history. I believe it to be true that all your past ideas of government, all your past studies, go for nothing in this new period upon which we have entered. I sometimes hear my friends, in their discussions of the immediate future, talk about forming new political parties, and they tell us what this or that party has accomplished. But I say that all your past political learning had reference to a state of things which no longer exists; and from this time henceforth, American citizens must turn their thoughts to

NEW STUDIES,

since new duties have devolved upon them.

What are they? Within a hundred years the American people, once confined to a little strip along the Atlantic, has crossed the Alleghanies, and filled this valley with an immense population. It has crossed the Rocky Mountains and reached the Pacific, and the tide of emigration has turned backward. In addition to this material advancement, your political and social condition has changed, all the habits of life and business have been altered. The wants of government and of people are different, and thus demand from you, who are responsible for the future of this country, the application of new principles in your social and political affairs.

THE BUSINESS HABITS

of the country have also changed. Some gentleman behind me said just now, "I wish men were as honest now as they used to be." But it must be remembered that there are a great many more temptations now to be dishonest than there was in that old state. We have more to steal, and as your property has increased in value, new methods of controlling and creating property have sprung into existence. There was a time in this country, when a coon-skin was a pretty good medium of exchange. With this vast increase of property have come the contrivances of modern civilization, and with them these new methods by which vast enterprises have been accomplished. New powers have grown up in the country, and you are called upon to resist their encroachments.

But, while these new obligations have arisen, you have become less and less willing to discharge your political duties. You are engaged in making money and in making yourselves comfortable, while you farm out the discharge of

YOUR POLITICAL DUTIES

to others. But it lies at the foundation of all good government that the people shall watch. In your private affairs, you do not trust other people to manage for you, but in political matters you act exactly as if anybody was better fitted to discharge the duties of citizenship than you yourselves.

I have also discovered in my public and private experience that we are most likely to neglect in business and politics those simpler duties which lie just on the surface, and to look away ahead at some duty which will have to be discharged to-morrow. As Mr. Lincoln used to say, it is the habit of almost every man to begin to strip a long time before he gets to the river. The very first duty which we have to perform, now that we are entering upon our new era, is to see that men are elected to public offices who are as honest as you are yourselves, and you will never get people more honest than that. They are talking all over this country about

DISHONEST OFFICIALS.

But they were made by you. If you had not elected these salary-grabbers, there would have been no salary-grab. If you had not elected Credit Mobilier members of Congress, there would have been no fraud of that sort. These are the men you yourselves have elected. When you come to be as careful of the public money and morals as you are of your own individual pockets, you will have done all you need in the way of reform in that direction. It is idle for you to complain of men betraying you, or of the unfaithfulness of the men you elect to office, because you took no pains in the canvass to find out whether they were honest or not. Some

CAUCUS

was held in the name of your party. Some ward politicians called it. It held a convention and wrote the ticket, and you went right up to the polls and voted it without inquiry, and without having the courage to inquire. ["We will never do that again."] I have no patience with these complaints of the people about dishonest officials. The people can have honest men in office if they want them, but they never will until they want them badly enough to select them. If a caucus were to pick out a cashier for a banker, the banker would say, "I select my own agents." You must do the same thing. I see that a Republican convention in Iowa has declared that no citizen ought to vote for unfit men because they have party nominations, and that should be the sentiment of all the conventions of all political parties.

In the next place, while you have been cultivating your farms,

POWERFUL INTERESTS

have grown up in the country, which claim to be superior to the Constitution, and the laws you have enacted. Gov. Beveridge has said these interests will ultimately be compelled to submit to the popular will. That is a question which you have to settle. I do not know whether they were or not. You may talk about measures, and may discuss them as you please, but I would not give a cent for any plan for the reform of the evil unless I can be assured that the people will give to that remedy their own earnest, determined support. You are talking about railroad legislation. Why,

you have more laws now for the government of railroads than you enforce. It is a well-settled principle of law that a railroad corporation has no right to charge for its services more than a reasonable price, and it is a legal principle that a railroad corporation can make no unjust discriminations.

There is not a man in this audience who has ever shipped a bullock or a bushel of wheat, but has been the victim of extortionate charges or unjust discriminations, and yet not one of you has had the courage to appeal to

THE LAWS THAT NOW EXIST

for his remedy. Why? Simply because we are afraid of these great corporations. It is a pretty thing to say to an American audience that you are afraid of anybody; but I confess that I have endured these impositions myself, because I was afraid to fight these big corporations. So are you all. Why, then, do you want more laws unless you enforce those you have? It is idle for you to discuss measures of reform until you have made up your minds that you will enforce at all hazards whatever measures you adopt. [Applause.] Until you have reached that determination, it is useless to talk about new laws and new regulations. The great conservative force of a free country is the will of a free people that they will not submit to outrage and wrong.

But let us suppose that the people have determined they will submit no longer, what can we do? I rejoice to see such meetings as this, because I believe that from this time forward the people will look to the correction of these abuses. Gov. Beveridge justly said,

VIOLENCE CORRECTS NO EVIL.

It is un-American to talk about violence. Besides, the more I study the framework of our Government, the more convinced I am of its sufficiency for the protection of the rights of the people, from whatever quarter injury may be threatened. So you need to know what your Government is, and stand by its principles. It is more important to know what the law is than to make new laws, and I want to vindicate our system of government from the popular misunderstanding, that railroads have any right to inflict these wrongs upon you. We have talked so long of vested rights that we have become the victims of delusions created by ourselves. But the railroads exist. They are a part of our social and business system, and if they inflicted double the wrongs upon you that they do now, they themselves are fixed, and will never be disturbed.

It is not necessary for me to engage in the discussion of any of the controverted theories which have been advanced in respect to the nature or extent of the powers of railroad corporations under what are called their charters. I admit the law to be as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of "The Trustees of

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

against Woodward."

I have no doubt that the Supreme Court held correctly, that the charter granted by the British Crown to the Trustees of Dartmouth College, in the year 1769, is a contract, within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution of the United States which declares that no State shall make any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and I am quite as clear, upon principles that are well understood and eminently just, that the acts of the General Assembly of New Hampshire by which it was proposed to change the name and essentially modify the powers of that corporation, and also to seize the property and usurp the government of the institution, were in violation of the Constitution, and I am prepared also to assent to the doctrine of the Supreme Court of Illinois that the charters of private corporations are contracts which are inviolable, and as decided by the same court in the cases of "Neustadt and others against The Illinois Central Railroad Company," and of the "Illinois Central Railroad Company against The County of McLean," that the act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which declares certain exemptions of the property of the Company from taxation is a contract between the State and the Company, which cannot be changed or amended without the consent of both parties. Indeed, I concede it to be too well established to be shaken or questioned that the State cannot, by the action of any of the departments of its government, impair the charters of private corporations in any material respect.

Having made these concessions, no one will expect me either to attack the claim of corporations to

VESTED RIGHTS,

or to complain of those decisions of the courts that recognize such rights and vindicate them against every attempt to impair them.

Many persons who are under the influence of the delusions for which the representatives of corporate pretensions are responsible, observing that I admit all that has been decided by the Courts in respect to the nature and inviolability of the rights of corporations will be ready to conclude that I have, by my concessions, already defined the rights and obligations of railway carriers, and that I have abandoned the only grounds upon which the correction of the abuses which are known to exist in the railway carrying system can be demanded, but I hope to demonstrate that the principles which recognize (the inviolability of the contracts between the State and the railway corporations), so far from justifying the pretensions of railway carriers to be

"A LAW UNTO THEMSELVES"

to the extent that they are relevant to the subject before us, afford support to theories I will hereafter present and maintain in regard to the legal extent of their duties and obligations.

CARRIERS

are among the earliest agencies of the intercourse of mankind. One of the earliest records of the human race preserves the fact that "Jonah went down to Joppa, and found a ship going to Tarshish, *and paid the fare thereof*, and went down into it to go with them to Tarshish." Accounts equally ancient refer to the freighting of ships with the products of the industry and skill of the oldest of the nations. In all ages the office or employment of carrier has borne an important relation to the commerce and business of the world, and their obligations and liabilities, as well as their duties and powers, are defined in the commercial codes of all civilized nations.

All over the world their business is treated as a

PUBLIC OFFICE OR EMPLOYMENT,

and their rights and duties are held to result from the relation they voluntarily assume to the public. Wherever the English language is spoken they are called "common carriers," terms which indicate the general nature of their business, and at the same time describe the extent of their legal obligations.

The distinguishing feature of the office or employment implied in the term "Common Carrier" is, that its obligations and liabilities are not dependent upon contract, but are imposed by law.

I will only ask you to attend me, while I enumerate a few of the duties and obligations which the law has imposed upon common carriers, and I will confine myself to those which are least disputed, and interest us most. "They must furnish reasonable and ordinary facilities for transportation, such as will meet the ordinary demands of the public." They are obliged by law to undertake the charge of transportation indifferently for all, without partiality or improper discrimination, and for a

REASONABLE COMPENSATION.

These obligations are implied in the very nature of the office, for a common carrier, in the language of the courts of highest authority, is one who holds himself out to the world as ready to undertake to carry all persons, or for all persons, indifferently for hire, as a business.

He engages to receive at all reasonable times, according to the nature of the business, all passengers, if a carrier of passengers, or, if a carrier of freights, all property which is of a character suited to his means of transportation, in the order in which it is offered, and to transport with safety and reasonable dispatch, and to discharge or deliver, at the place or to the persons expressed or implied in his undertaking, and by the very nature of his employment he undertakes to discharge all the ordinary duties he assumes for a reasonable reward, and as these are duties and obligations imposed upon common carriers by law, they cannot release themselves from them except by the consent of every person who may call upon them to perform them."

Railway corporations, and all natural persons who undertake the duties which I have described as pertaining to that office or employment, are "common carriers."

The Supreme Court of our own State, in one of the cases before it, speaking through

JUSTICE BREESE,

a venerable name in jurisprudence, uses the following language: "We suppose that it is not necessary that the charters should provide, in so many words, that the railroad companies created by them shall be common carriers. The authorities are numerous to the point, that such companies using cars for the purpose of conveying goods for all persons indifferently for hire, and whose custom and uniform practice is to do so, are common carriers, and are liable as such. There needs no legislative declaration to make them such; they are so in virtue of their uniform business, . . . and are subject to the provisions of the common law which are applicable to carriers." And the same Court said in an another case: "It is admitted by respondent's counsel that railway companies are common carriers. . . . Regarded merely as common carriers at common law, and independently of any obligations imposed by the acceptance of its charter, it would owe important duties to the public, from which it could not release itself except with the consent of every person who might call upon it to perform them. . . . these obligations grow out of the relation voluntarily assumed by the carrier to the public. . . . But railway companies may well be regarded as under

HIGHER OBLIGATIONS,

if that were possible, than those imposed by the common law, to discharge their duties to the public as common carriers fairly and impartially. As has been said by other courts, the State has endowed them with a portion of its sovereignty in giving them the right of eminent domain. By virtue of this power they take the lands of the citizen against his will, and can, if need be, demolish his house. Is it supposed these great powers were granted merely for the private gain of the corporations. On the contrary, we all know the companies were created for the public good. The object of the Legislature was to add to the means of travel and commerce." And the Supreme Court maintains that railway corporations are common carriers, and subject to all the obligations imposed upon common carriers at common law, both upon the ground that the Legislature so intended in creating the corporations, and that the corporators contracted to be common carriers when they accepted the charters. The Court, in the cases to which I will refer, concede that the charters of railway corporations are contracts between the corporators and the State, which neither party can annul or change without the consent of the other, and that such contracts impose.

RECIPROCAL OBLIGATIONS.

In one case the Court say: "We hold simply that it [meaning a railway corporation] must perform all those duties of a common carrier to which it knew it would be liable when it sought and obtained its charter." "The company can make such rules and contracts as it pleases, not inconsistent with its duties as a common carrier, but it can go no farther; and any general language its charter may contain must necessarily be construed with that limitation." "But the charter was granted to promote the convenience of commerce, and it is the constant duty of the respondent to adopt its agencies to that end. . . . It can be permitted to establish no custom inconsistent with its charter." And, in a late case, the Court said: "Can any one suppose it was merely to enrich and aggrandize the stockholders and the officers of these companies that the people, through their representatives, have granted such liberal charters. . . On the contrary, we all know that the grant of such powers were conferred to advance the public interests as the first and great object. But to accomplish this great purpose, it was found necessary to enlist private enterprise and capital. And to call it forth for the accomplishment of the end, rights, privileges, and immunities had to be conferred and securred to those who would embark in the construction and operation of these roads. Hence in these charters the rights and duties of the companies are expressed or implied. When created bodies corporate, they became invested with the right to construct and use their roads to transport both persons and property over their lines and to receive compensation for the same. And when these bodies accept their charters, it is with the implied understanding that they will fairly perform the duties of public common carriers of both persons and property. . . . These are duties they owe to the public, and it was in consideration that they would be performed, that this charter was granted."

These decisions cover the whole ground of the controversy between the people and the railway carriers, and they define "the

LEGAL RIGHTS AND LEGAL DUTIES

of persons whose business and employment it is to receive, transport, and discharge passengers and freight on and by railways," to be the rights and duties of common carriers at common law, and they maintain the vested rights of the public under the charter contracts between the railroad companies and the State, to insist that such companies shall be held to a complete performance of all the obligations which the law has attached to that relation.

If I have succeeded in establishing the proposition that the obligations of railway carriers, whether they are natural persons or corporations, are exactly such as the common law imposes upon common carriers, it would seem to follow, that if the common law measure of their obligations is in harmony with the principles of justice and reason and public policy, no change in the laws which contemplates the substitution of any other rules for the regulation of their rights and duties is desirable.

I have referred to some of the rules of the common law relating to the duties of common carriers, and will add that

THE COMMON LAW

is but "the body of principles and usages and rules the product of wisdom, counsel, experience and observation of many ages of wise and observing men." And it materially adds to the value of these principles, usages and rules, that they rest for their support upon reason and justice, that they are not limited in their operation to any one or more of the States, but are in force wherever reason rules and justice are regarded. They defy power and spurn corruption. They may be disregarded, but cannot be destroyed or changed. They regulate the carrying trade of the ocean and the great lakes and rivers, and in their application will be found the solution of what is aptly called the "railway problem."

We are next called upon to consider the

ABUSES WHICH EXIST,

in the practical working of the railway system, and the remedies for such abuses. It will not be regarded by this audience, composed of the representatives of every branch of business, as necessary for one to enter into a very precise specification of the abuses to which reference has been made, it is enough to say that they are oftenest perceived and felt by the people in the form of excessive and fluctuating rates established by railway carriers for their services, in unjust and unreasonable discriminations against persons or places, or classes of freights, in selfish combinations by railway managers to burden the industry of the country, and in the total disregard which they often manifest in their dealings with the public of the principles of reason, and justice, and law, and I think it but proper to say, that while the excessive and fluctuating rates imposed by the different railway lines of the State are burdensome and oppressive, and the discriminations they practice in regard to persons and places, and classes of freights, are well calculated to discourage enterprise and render business uncertain and unprofitable, and the vast combinations which are formed to control trade and divert it from it regular channels are alarming, nothing they attempt or do is as dangerous or as mischievous as their steady and persistent defiance of the laws.

It is our task to find and apply the remedies for these abuses and pretensions, and before we engage in it it is proper to make an attempt to estimate its magnitude.

We complain justly of the abuses in the management of the railways of Illinois in their relations to the public as common carriers, but we must remember that the different lines of railways in this State, though they aggregate more than six thousand miles, are but part of a

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM

of railways that comprehends more than sixty thousand miles, and that every part of this vast system is dependent upon all the others, and that the remedies to be effective must be continental and not local. They must be of a character as expansive as the system, and while they must apply to existing lines, they must follow the new routes wherever they go, and must afford protection from abuses to distant settlements as well as to the more populous portions of the country.

You may complain of railroad aggressions and tariff monopolies, but I tell you, in conclusion, that you will not get rid of them until you say as earnest and intelligent freemen, you will submit to them no longer, and, cost what it may, they must be redressed. When you say that, justice, liberty, and law will prevail, and not till then.

REMARKS OF GEN. J. C. BLACK.

Gen. J. C. Black then made the following remarks:

FELLOW CITIZENS: About ten days ago, I received an invitation from your Committee to be present to-day and to address you upon such topics as I might choose. Beyond this, and the statement that it was a harvest home, there was no intimation given me of the character of this gathering. But I understood that it was an assembling of the people for the purpose of discussing matters of real, not of nominal, interest to them. I understood furthermore, that it was a gathering of the people not for the purpose of hearing idle harangues, but to hear from each speaker's lips, the truth as experience and observation might have impressed him. If, therefore, I should unfortunately say anything that does not harmonize either with the remarks of those who have preceded me, or with your own predilections and ideas, you will allow me the simple privilege of an American citizen, that of discussing affairs before his peers and grant him a patient hearing.

I started early this morning from my home on the eastern side of this State. Traveling across the country I noticed that where a year or two ago there were simple scattered houses, now

PROSPEROUS VILLAGES

are springing up, and that men are gathering in from all the country around, locating themselves at those small points, and becoming dispensers of the world's goods to their neighbors, and that evident prosperity was building up the land and claiming the harvests for her own. When I arrived upon the ground, I found before me an audience which bore as few marks of oppression as any which it has been my good fortune to observe. Ladies brilliant with hues which almost outshone the rainbow or the colors of a flower-garden, decked with feathers from Africa, silks from France, and the products of the looms of Massachusetts. Nearly every gentleman before me was clad in the wares made in other and distant regions. A happy, contented, prosperous people, externally, at least, a people to whom, in this rich land, Nature has been bountiful with her gifts.

I contrasted your condition with that of your fathers

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO,

as some of them, now here before you, can describe it. They remember how it was necessary for them, if they desired to get a load of sugar or a barrel of flour, or almost any of the commodities that to-day overflow the whole community,—it was necessary for them to make up parties of two, three, or a dozen, and drive hundreds of miles from their settlements, either to the great City of the Lakes, then a little, straggling town, or over to the Wabash, or down to St. Louis. These journeys occupied sometimes months, and they had to take along their provisions, and a little money besides, if the wagon would not hold grain enough. I saw to-day, as I came along, how this vast audience gathered itself up from these very prairies, stepped to the side of the railroad tracks, and got into luxurious coaches, which whirled them along free from dust and discomfort, and landed them, clean and comfortable, in this great gathering. Hence I concluded that not all connected with these railroads was evil, and that if there was any evil connected with them, it was not in their nature but in their management.

This is a substantial truth on which we can stand. The railroads are the great

BENEFACTORS OF THE LAND.

They touch the sleeping prairies and they blossom with the wealth and splendor of agriculture and commerce. What is wrong with them? Gov. Palmer says the laws mark them as common carriers; they must receive all freight and transport it at reasonable rates. Where, then, is the default? It is that you have been sending your powers away from you, electing men to office in the name of party, men who wanted to grab the money of the people and not to protect their interests, men who have not been bent upon enforcing the law.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

We need a set of officials who will execute the law in the interests of the people, and not of any clique or ring; men who will keep their official oath regardless of consequences? We do not want to go to existing parties to get men who were mixed up in salary-grabs or Credit Mobilier operations. Your material interests, those of transportation and navigation, have been neglected because the people have delegated their rights to partisans to be used for party purposes. Now let us declare that we will henceforth choose the representatives of no party but whose end and aim, at Springfield and Washington, shall be to administer your laws as you make them. It is self-evident that a people which fails to exercise its powers and appoints a trustee to look after them, must hold him to a strict accountability.

Another proposition is, that the further you remove any power from the control of the people, that much the more difficult will it be to hold to an accountability those who exercise it. Hence, I look upon all propositions for the solution of this railroad question which speak of carrying them to

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

as pernicious in theory and fatal in principle. Your legislators at Washington are removed from home influence, surrounded by splendid monuments of wealth, and they forget those who elected them. They are approached by three hundred lobbyists who make it a business to buy and sell votes. You ask for a tariff reduction, but what chance do you have with your legislators when the money bags are there before them?

I do not believe that a

CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT

in any shape has the right to say that a railroad shall be laid across the prairies of Illinois or exercise the power of eminent domain against any of our citizens. I do not believe the Federal Government is intrusted with the duty of interfering with the artificial creatures of this State.

Neither do you see the way in which your material wealth is being swept from you. I tell you, too, that these railroads are not the faulty parties. Every year you are paying into the coffers of the General Government, in one way or another,

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

You do it by a process that levies duties upon every thing that enters into the composition of your railroads, and doing it so quietly that you do not know it at the time. This is wrong in principle, since it is an insidious levy. You do not mind being robbed, if you do not know it when it is going on.

You do not care for the character of your public servants, or the vast sums they receive. Suppose you were called on to give your County Collector $50,000 a year, what would you do? But to-day several of the Collectors of Customs receive that amount from you by way of the tariff. What do you say to that? The sum should have gone to pay reasonable salaries, and the remainder should have been applied on your public debt.

THE RAILROAD THEORY

is wrong. The State can grant no power to any corporation which it cannot manage and control. Nor do you want to send your powers to Washington, but keep them at home. What chance have you there, when fifteen States elect Senators at the beck and nod of capital, or when nearly every Senator South of the Ohio is the representative of the moneyed interest? Capital wants to get this question out of the hands of the people, put it in those of Congress, and then own Congress.

What we want on the revenue question is to have the

TAXES COLLECTED DIRECTLY

upon every dollar of property either by State or Federal collectors—no matter as to the machinery. When that is done, iron will be cheaper, and your clothes will cost less. No favor will be shown to class interests, and there will be equal taxation of all, while to-day the man with a large family pays the revenue rather than the man of property. What you have to do, then, is to abandon the old ways, levy your taxes equally, and then you can say you are doing exact justice to all.

## BURGLARY AT GOSHEN, IND.

GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 14, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: A daring burglary was committed in this city last night. The drug-store of James Wilson was entered through a back window, and jewelry to the amount of $1,200 carried off. Twenty-four gold and silver watches and ten gold rings, besides a number of valuable chains, were taken. The burglars became frightened, and left several hundred dollars' worth of valuable jewelry on the floor. No clue to the robbers. L.

## THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 13, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: I notice an error in a telegram sent you on the 12th from Stevens' Point, in regard to the Wisconsin Central Road. The dispatch says a large force will soon commence work on the west end. It should have been, "A large force is at work on the west end," etc. M.

### Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Complaints of Extortion.

*From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Aug. 14.*

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners made considerable progress yesterday in the matter of fixing rates for the transportation of heavy freight. By invitation, Messrs. J. Taylor Smith and C. M. Smith, of this city, appeared before the Board and gave their views upon the matter of a rate for the transportation of those classes of goods in which they deal, referring incidentally to the rate heretofore accorded them, as a special rate, previous to the adoption of the new tariffs which largely increased the cost of transportation.

The Board have about completed their cattle tariff, and the schedules for the transportation of freight of kindred character, and the same, together with the other schedules, in course of preparation, will be ready for publication shortly.

John F. Pritchard, of this city, entered complaint before the Board that, under their new tariff, he had been compelled to pay the Chicago & Alton Railroad, for the transportation of merchandise, a rate considerably in excess of that exacted previous to the existence of the new law. Under the old tariff he was obliged to pay for the transportation of blankets in bales, from St. Louis, 50 cents per 100 pounds, and the freight upon dry goods, packed in trunks, was 75 cents per 100. Under the new tariff he is compelled to pay $1.10 per 100 as freight upon goods of the latter class, a large increase over former rates. That this rate is exorbitant is evidenced from the fact that one of the express companies offer to transport the same class of goods at $1 per 100 pounds. The Board will shortly take action upon this and other complaints of extortionate charges by railroads.

## THE CANADIAN TURMOIL.

### The Day Before the Explosion.

### Gathering of the Clans at Ottawa.

### Pen-Pictures of the Chiefs.

### Public Excitement in the Provinces.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 12, 1873.

To-morrow never come, they say. Alack-a-day, how glad and gleesome would a certain large body of gentlemen, now in this city, be if this were always the case. To-morrow is

A WORD OF MIGHTY IMPORT

with us all, for it marks the date on which the Canadian House of Parliament reassembles for the transaction of business. And what that business is, needs but few words to relate. When, during the prematurely hot days of early May, the House of Commons, at the instance of the Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, simply adjourned, and was not prorogued, it was with the clear and definite understanding that all the business that was to be transacted at the meeting of to-morrow was to be the reception of the report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the charges preferred against the Government by Mr. Huntingdon. How that Investigating Committee were balked in their labors by technicalities; how the Chairman of it, Mr. John Hilyard Cameron, is himself alleged to be the recipient of $5,000 of the bribe money; how the whole affair was manœuvered so that it became a scandal and disgrace, an insult to the Parliament that had appointed it, and a humiliating spectacle for the whole country; how the whole people rose up in arms in indignation at the doings of men dubbing themselves "honorables," need not be told. The story is becoming old. Possessing all the worst elements of the most disgraceful compact, of the most abominable bargain and sale which have ever sullied the political history of any country,

ITS VERY ROTTENNESS

is beginning to create a feeling of disgust, and men are turning their heads away when the subject is spoken of. This, for the whole Confederation; in the little microcosm known as Ottawa, the case is vastly different. At this time, the excitement over the matter, its probable denouement in the House to-morrow, and the results to the several actors, is reaching fever-heat. Before twenty-four hours have passed, some definite conclusion will have been arrived at, and the probability is that the whole thing will drop from public sight for a time. The intense application and anxiety which, for months past, has caused nothing else to be spoken of, on the car, steamboat, or at the hotels, has borne its natural fruit. There will be an utter revulsion of feeling. The public mind will make a terrible rebound, and frown down any further reference to the matter for weeks and months to come. Pending the settlement of the matter, this result is not to be looked for.

This prosperous city never saw so excited

A GATHERING OF NOTABLES

before in all her eventful history. One can recall the junketings of the Commissioners who came here to look at the site for the Government buildings, and recollect the orgies which marked the first session of the Confederate Parliament. The wild hurrahs with which the present Governor-General was received are yet fresh in the minds of the citizens, and equally so are the half-concealed hisses which formed the "send-off" of parsimonious Earl Lisgar. The hurricane of excitement which made every cheek blanch with fear when the cry of "Fire" was raised at the Parliament buildings on the Good Friday of 1872 was carried over the whole city, and each resident of Ottawa felt as if his daily bread had been forcibly abstracted from his mouth, is still remembered with wonder and with shame. Everybody recalls

THE FAMOUS "DRUNK"

which marked the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and at this time, when word has been circulated from one end of the Continent to the other that Sir John A. Macdonald is again "indisposed," the sad stories of the frightful excesses into which that wonderful statesman fell are brought fresh and vivid to the minds of all. Ottawa has seen its exciting epochs, both in the city, and up there on the hill, in the Government buildings. But on no eve of a great debate, or royal entry, or vice-regal departure, have the streets been so crowded with visitors, have the hotels turned so many away, have the rookeries of the French quarter housed so conglomerate a mass of conscienceless *moutons*, as on this the eve of the reception of the Pacific-scandal report. The city, like every political Capital, has its varied phases of life. There is the club, patronized by the Ministerial hosts, and the gin-and-hot-water parlors frequented by the members of the Opposition. The chief of these socio-political organizations is known as

THE RIDEAU CLUB.

It is a society of some years' standing, and has known several reverses. Last winter, it was reorganized; established in elegant quarters, near the Parliament buildings, and with an enlarged membership, comprising almost all the leading men of the country. The club-rooms have been crowded all day, but there has been a noticeable absence of Ministers. It is usual to see two or three of these gentlemen in the billiard-room of the club each evening, but to-day they are conspicuous by their absence. The rooms are crowded nevertheless, and amidst the throng of members of the Parlament, journalists, and public officials are to be seen, intently observant of everything, the secretaries of the Ministers, anxious to show their fidelity to their masters by repeating every item of news they can gather presaging the results of the coming fray. At the Parliament buildings, the gathering of members is large, and here are to be seen, gathered in council, the chiefs of the Opposition party. Singular to say, none of the leaders of the Opposition are addicted to spirituous liquors. "Singular" is a strange word to use in this connection, but it is unfortunately the case in this country that the hard drinking which characterizes the greater part of the population has its victims among our leading men. Its only victim is not to be found in the Premier. Messrs. Blake, Mackenzie, Dorion, Holton, Huntingdon, Brown, and others of the leading lights of the cohorts on the left of Mr. Speaker are

ALL COLD-WATER MEN,

or, at the worst, look with suspicion upon the ruby wine, and distaste upon the stronger and more exhilarating gin. The offices of the principal Ministers are located in what is known as the eastern building, and there have they been closeted all day. But two or three of them know what is likely to be the policy pursued on the morrow; and yet their whole political fortunes are so bound up in the success of Sir John A. Macdonald that, treated with neglect as they are, they dare not revolt. The two or three who are in the secret, sit silent and depressed. The docile majority upon which they counted has not yet been tried as by fire; and what

HIDDEN SPIRIT OF INSUBORDINATION

may be developed on the fated morrow is as yet only known by the exercise of the imagination. The man who looks the most disgusted at the turn things have taken, and who, in the event of failure, stands to lose the most, is the Hon. Hector B. Langevin, the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Langevin thought he succeeded to the place in the Cabinet—and in the secret councils of Sir John—once occupied by Sir George Cartier. For a time he did so, when the evident spirit of rebellion against his headship, developed among the French members, enlightened Sir John as to Langevin's true position. Since then, a coolness has been springing up between the two. The little Frenchman, shaved like a monk, with an ecclesiastical cast of features, hard, cold gray eyes, straight hair, a stern, pitiless mouth, and a slim, clerical garb, sits in his office, with a brow bent in thought. Napoleon at Elba, as given by the fancy prints, looks not more grave than the reputed head of the French priestly party.

WITH THE MORROW

however, all things will be made clear. The telegraph will have told the readers of THE TRIBUNE of the events which have taken place, ere they read this letter. No need, then, to particularize further.

The oldest political writer in this country fails to recollect any occasion when so irresistible a wave of public excitement swept across the face of the whole country, as has been created by the disclosures in the Pacific Railroad scandal. During the past fortnight, the feeling of the people has been declared most unmistakably by the expressions of public assemblies, and by the signature of thousands of copies of the petitions which "Canadensis" sent to THE TRIBUNE in his last letter.

THE CRY OF HORROR

has gone up from all sections of the country; and persons the most diverse in views generally have become united in the one common effort to demand of Parliament the taking of the necessary steps to insure the speedy, effectual, and satisfactory examination of the whole series of allegations. The feeling in respect to the appointment of a Royal Commission has been gradually increasing in strength, until, should the Government propose to shield themselves by its means, their political existence beyond the next meeting of Parliament would be an impossibility. The name of Judge Draper, the political father of Sir John, is mentioned as one of the Commissioners, and it is said that all the members will be selected from the Bench, if the Government finally decide to risk everything on the appointment of a Commission.

JUDGE DRAPER

is a very fine old gentleman, but although his own robe is spotless, he comes of a family whose doings have been notorious. Probably the most influential of the many meetings which have been held during the fortnight was that at Montreal. It received some adventitious importance from the fact that Mr. Thomas White, Jr., of the Montreal *Gazette*, who is alleged to have handled some of the bribe-money, was among the speakers, and assisted in passing several very stringent resolutions, demanding speedy, full, and constitutional inquiry into the charges by the Parliament.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TRIUMVIRATE.

It was a singular sight to see, on the same platform, advocating the same resolutions, and cheering each other's remarks, three men so bitterly opposed during the whole course of their previous political life, as Messrs. Dorion, Holton, and White. But the past few weeks have been a fearful experience to this country. They have constituted a very time of trial for men's souls. They have shown where the base and the true metal preponderated. The recent additions to the damning correspondence furnished by Mr. McMullin have tended to keep alive the excitement; it is undoubted that every blow administered by the Chicago ex-journalist has struck home. Proof seems to be piled on proof; evidence on evidence; facts on facts. Pelion on Ossa is the only way to express it. Such has been Canada's progress during the past few days; to-night, we stand on the eve of yet greater things. So far, it has been talk; on the morrow, the time for action will have arrived. What then will be done, I will not presume to indicate, although a fair and safe guess might be hazarded. At any rate, in the language of Langevin's phalanx, Nous verrons ce que nous verrons. CANADENSIS.

## TERRIBLE DISASTER.

### A Crowd of Women Struck by Lightning in the Wyoming Valley—Two Killed and Four Fatally Injured.

*Scranton, Pa. (Aug. 12), Dispatch to the New York Herald.*

A thrilling catastrophe occurred this afternoon on the hills, about five miles from this city, at a place called Kuhn's Patch. A large number of women and girls from Scranton were on the hills gathering berries, when a storm came up from the south and they rushed to an untenanted building to take shelter from the down-pouring rain.

About forty-one women and children found room in the old house, while seven were obliged to stand outside under the storm. With the increasing storm the sheets of fire began to descend, the lightning becoming more vivid, and the peals of thunder seeming to advance from distant caverns until the old building began to tremble. At length a lightning shaft, more vivid than any that had preceded it, descended among the unhappy group of women and girls, killing two of them, and scorching in a frightful manner four others, tearing the flesh off their limbs, and producing a heart-sickening scene among the panic-stricken women. For some time even those who had not been touched by the electric fire were paralyzed by the appalling sight they had seen, and were unable to render any assistance. The groans of those fatally injured, and the six other suffering victims were heartrending, and the utter helplessness of the poor women and girls was pitiable. Word was sent eventally to Scranton, and with the utmost dispatch messengers were sent over the hill to the scene of the disaster with wagons, medical attendance, and bedding on which to convey the dead and wounded to the city. Two of the women who stood outside the shed said that the excitement was so intense when they left the shocking scene that they could not bear to go into the old house nor to hear the moans of those within who were suffering from the most excruciating agony.

I learn that a woman named Kline and a girl named Schenck, 18 years of age, the daughter of a poor blind man, are dead.

10 P. M.—The party of women struck by lightning on the Kuhn Patch hills, near Scranton this afternoon, have been brought to this city. Only two were killed on the spot, but four others are burned fatally and many quite seriously.

Several of the women were unable to find room in the old hut or the deaths would have been much more numerous.

One of the women standing on the outside at the time the fiery dart entered the ill-fated place, states that the rain and hail was falling in torrents, and all crowded to the door. When the lightning struck, preceded an instant before by a terrifying peal of thunder, one dreadful chorus of screams rent the air, and at the sight of the dead and those whose flesh had been stripped from their bodies in many parts, many members of the party fainted, while the remainder, though unhurt, were perfectly paralyzed with fear. It was some twenty minutes before any one could be induced to move toward the city for assistance, so great was the dread that had fallen on them by this frightful visitation. The Wyoming Valley had been partly inundated by the heavy rain, and there was considerable difficulty in reaching the unfortunate people.

### The Swamp Angels—Another Murder Attributed to the Last Relic of the Lowrey Gang.

*Wilmington, N. C. (Aug. 11), Dispatch to the New York Herald.*

News reached this city this evening that Floyd Oxendine, a colored man and a peaceful inhabitant of Eureka, in Scuffletown, had been shot to death by some villain or villains unknown, but generally supposed to be Stephen, the last of the Lowreys, and the only one of the outlaws still alive. Oxendine left his store at Eureka early this morning for a visit to a field belonging to him, not more than a quarter of a mile distant. About 7 o'clock, the time at which he expected to return, a gun was heard a short distance from the house, and in the direction of the field, and James Oxendine, Floyd's father, fearing something wrong, as he knew that his son did not carry a gun with him, started to the field. He had gone only about half the distance from the house, along the road leading to Harper's Ferry, when he discovered the bleeding body of Floyd lying by the side of the road. He was dead, having been shot, evidently with a double-barrelled gun, in the head and through the heart. His death must have been instantaneous. The murderer's tracks were found crossing the road and the field, and some asserted that they were exactly the same as Stephen Lowery made when walking, while others insisted that they were too long for Lowery. The general belief, however, is that Lowery is the man that committed the crime. Oxendine was a handsome young fellow, about 24 years of age and unmarried, although it is said he was to have shortly espoused Madame Rhody, the relict of Henry Berry Lowery, the outlaw chieftain, deceased. It is asserted that Stephen was opposed to this match, and even went so far as to take a most solemn oath that "no d—d Oxendine should ever sleep in Henry Berry's bed." But Floyd Oxendine had other vindictive enemies besides Steve Lowery. Some time since, he accompanied Wilson, the slayer of Andrew Strong,—having also been confederate with Wilson in the matter of killing Strong,—to Marion County, S. C., where they attempted to arrest one John Locklear. This so much exasperated the friends of the latter that it is asserted that Jim Dial, John Locklear, and Sine Locklear have been lying out for some months past with the avowed intention of taking his life. The deceased was courteous in his manner, correct and honest in his business dealings, and was well thought of in his neighborhood. He was possessed of some little property, and owned a store at Eureka. He was to have been married, it is said, next week, and the festive widow, Rhody Lowery, came down on the train yesterday to Eureka, immeasurably distressed at the sad fate which had overtaken her affianced husband.

### A Runaway at Long Branch.

*Long Branch Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

It is always an unthankful task to spoil a good story, but I am constrained to say that the general press report, published yesterday, of the rescue of a young lady by President Grant from injury by a runaway horse, is a romance. It has this much foundation, that if a horse had run away with a lady, young or old, and if President Grant, who is at home in the management of a horse, had been in a situation to rescue her, he would no doubt have done so. There was, however, an accident on Cedar avenue to a lady and a gentleman—Mr. and Mrs. Tyson. They were driving in a light phaeton, when a carelessly-driven hack passed and struck the wheel. The horse in the phaeton, a spirited [illegible] and ran took fright and became unmanageable, taking it the phaeton against a cedar post, Dr. Hoyt, of and throwing out the occupants, and ascertained New York, was first on the spot to the vehicle. that the damage was confi-[illegible]dent's high phaeton Soon afterwards the President stopped, removed his drove up. The President spoke: "Any person cigar from his lips, [illegible]rds he uttered. "No one," hurt?" were the "Fortunate," said the President was the reply. he viewed the shattered remlaconically. [illegible]king a vigorous pull at his cigar to nants, and [illegible] fire, he drove on. This is the whole recover[illegible] story [illegible] the runaway and the gallant rescue.

## A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

### Extract from the Report of President Eliot, of Harvard University, on the Subject of a National University.

I turn next to my third topic, the true policy of our Government as regards university instruction. In almost all the writings about a national university, and of course in the two Senate bills now under discussion, there will be found the implication, if not the express assertion, that it is somehow the duty of our Government to maintain a magnificent university. This assumption is the foundation upon which rest the ambitious projects before us, and many similar schemes. Let me try to demonstrate that the foundation is itself unsound.

The general notion that a beneficent government should provide and control an elaborate organization for teaching, just as it maintains an army, a navy, or a post-office, is of European origin, being a legitimate corollary to the theory of government by divine right. It is said that the State is a person having a conscience and a moral responsibility; that the Government is a visible representative of a people's civilization, and the guardian of its honor and its morals, and should be the embodiment of all that is high and good in the people's character and aspirations. This moral person, this corporate representative of a Christian nation, has high duties and functions commensurate with its great powers, and none more imperative than that of diffusing knowledge and advancing science.

I desire to state this argument for the conduct of high educational institutions by Government, as a matter of abstract duty, with all the force which belongs to it; for under an endless variety of thin disguises, and with all sorts of amplifications and dilutions, it is a staple commodity with writers upon the relation of government to education. The conception of government upon which this argument is based is obsolescent everywhere. In a free community the Government does not hold this parental, or patriarchal—I should say Godlike—position. Our Government is a group of servants appointed to do certain difficult and important work. It is not the guardian of the nation's morals; it does not necessarily represent the best virtue of the Republic, and is not responsible for the national character, being itself one of the products of that character. The doctrine of State personality and conscience, and the whole argument to the dignity and moral elevation of a Christian nation's government as the basis of government duties, are natural enough under Grace of God governments, but they find no ground of practical application to modern republican confederations; they have no bearing on governments considered as purely human agencies with defined powers and limited responsibilities. Moreover, for most Americans these arguments prove a great deal too much; for if they have the least tendency to persuade us that government should direct any part of secular education, with how much greater force do they apply to the conduct by government of the religious education of the people. These propositions are indeed the main arguments for an established church. Religion is the supreme human interest, government is the supreme human organization; therefore government ought to take care for religion, and a Christian government should maintain distinctively Christian religious institutions. This is not theory alone; it is the practice of all Christendom, except in America and Switzerland. Now, we do not admit it to be our duty to establish a national church. We believe not only that our people are more religious than many nations which have established churches, but also that they are far more religious under their own voluntary system than they would be under any government establishment of religion. We do not admit for a moment that establishment or no establishment is synonymous with national piety or impiety. Now, if a beneficent Christian government may rightly leave the people to provide themselves with religious institutions, surely it may leave them to provide suitable universities for the education of their youth. And here again the question of national university is by no means synonymous with the question: Shall the country have good university education or not? The only question is, shall we have a university supported and controlled by Government, or shall we continue to rely upon universities supported and controlled by other agencies?

There is then no foundation whatever for the assumption that it is the duty of our Government to establish a national university. I venture to state one broad reason why our Government should not establish and maintain a university. If the people of the United States have any special destiny, any peculiar function in the world, it is to try to work out under extraordinarily favorable circumstances the problem of free institutions for a heterogenous, rich, multitudinous population, spread over a vast territory. We indeed want to breed scholars, artists, poets, historians, novelists, engineers, physicians, jurists, theologians, and orators; but, first of all, we want to breed a race of independent, self-reliant freemen, capable of helping, guiding and governing themselves. Now the habit of being helped by the Government, even if it be to things good in themselves,—to churches, universities, and railroads,—is a most insidious and irresistible enemy of republicanism; for the very essence of republicanism is self-reliance. With the Continental nations of Europe it is an axiom that the Government is to do everything, and is responsible for everything. The French have no word for "public spirit," for the reason that the sentiment is unknown to them. This abject dependence on the government is an accursed inheritance from the days of the divine right of Kings. Americans, on the contrary, maintain precisely the opposite theory, namely, that government is to do nothing not expressly assigned it to do, that it is to perform no function which any private agency can perform as well, and that it is not to do a public good even, unless that good be otherwise unattainable. It is hardly too much to say that this doctrine is the foundation of our public liberty. So long as the people are really free they will maintain it in theory and in practice. During the war of the rebellion we got accustomed to seeing the Government spend vast sums of money and put forth vast efforts, and we ask ourselves why should not some of these great resources and powers be applied to works of peace, to creation as well as to destruction? So we subsidized railroads and steamship companies, and agricultural colleges, and now it is proposed to subsidize a university. The fatal objection to this subsidizing process is that it saps the foundations of public liberty. The only adequate securities of public liberty are the national habits, traditions, and character, acquired and accumulated in the practice of liberty and self control. Interrupt these traditions, break up these habits or cultivate the opposite ones, or poison that national character, and public liberty will suddenly be found defenceless. We deceive ourselves dangerously when we think or speak as if education, whether primary or university, could guarantee republican institutions. Education can do no such thing. A republican people should indeed be educated and intelligent; but it by no means follows that an educated and intelligent people will be republican. Do I seem to conjure up imaginary evils to follow from this beneficent establishment of a superb national university? We teachers should be the last people to forget the sound advice—*obsta principiis*. A drop of water will put out a spark which otherwise would have kindled a conflagration that rivers could not quench.

Let us cling fast to the genuine American method,—the old Massachusetts method,—in the matter of public instruction. The essential features of that system are local taxes for universal elementary education voted by the citizens themselves, local elective boards to spend the money raised by taxation and control the schools, and for the higher grades of instruction permanent endowments administered by incorporated bodies of trustees. This is the American voluntary system, in sharp contrast with the military, despotic organization of public instruction which prevails in Prussia and most other States of continental Europe. Both systems have peculiar advantages, the crowning advantage of the American method being that it breeds freemen. Our ancestors well understood the principle that to make a people free and self-reliant, it is necessary to let them take care of themselves, even if they do not take quite as good care of themselves as some superior power might.

And now, finally, let us ask what should make a university at the capital of the United States, established and supported by the general government, more national than any other American university? It might be larger and richer than any other, and it might not be; but certainly it could not have a monopoly of patriotism or of catholicity, or of literary or scientific enthusiasm. There is an attractive comprehensiveness and a suggestion of public spirit and love of country in the term "national"; but after all the adjective only narrows and belittles the noble conception contained in the word "university." Letters, science, art, philosophy, medicine, law, and theology, are larger and more enduring than nations. There is something childish in this uneasy hankering for a big university in America, as there is also that impatient longing for a distinctive American literature which we so often hear expressed. As American life grows more various and richer in sentiment, passion, thought, and accumulated experience, American literature will become richer and more abounding, and in that better day let us hope that there will be found several universities in America, though by no means one in each State, as free, liberal, rich, national, and glorious as the warmest advocate of a single, crowning university at the national capital could imagine his desired institution to become.

## DEATH OF GEORGE N. SANDERS.

### An Eccentric Politician at Rest—A Man Who in His Time Played Many Parts.

*From the New York Sun, Aug. 13.*

George N. Sanders died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning at his residence, 321 East Seventeenth street. He was born in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 21, 1812. He came of a talented family, his father, Lewis Sanders, being, in the early days of Kentucky, a man of much activity and force of character. His grandfather, Col. George Nicholas, for whom he was named, is known in history as the proposer of the famous Kentucky resolutions, and the advocate of the adoption of the Federal Constitution by Virginia, against the opposition of Patrick Henry.

Mr. Sanders' introduction into political life was by the organization of the first mass meeting in favor of the annexation of Texas. Twenty-five years ago he was famous as the champion of young American Democracy. He was an enthusiastic Democrat, but his attractive personal qualities always secured him many warm friends among the Whigs and Republicans. His life was full of eccentricities and adventures. He traveled much over the world, and everywhere was welcomed. He held but two offices—that of Consul at London under President Pierce, and Navy Agent in New York under President Buchanan. He was the friend of Douglas in his opposition to Buchanan through the Kansas and Nebraska political wars, and was his devoted henchman in the canvass for Douglas' nomination for the Presidency.

All through the war Mr. Sanders' sympathies and efforts were with the South; and his notoriety was increased in the closing years of the great struggle by his efforts at peace negotiations at Niagara. Mr. Sanders wrote on July 5, 1864, to Horace Greeley, that he, with Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, and James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, "would proceed to Washington in the interest of peace, if full protection were accorded them." Mr. Greeley, being otherwise competently assured that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe had full powers from the South, forwarded the application to President Lincoln, urging that it be responded to, and suggested certain terms of reunion and peace which he judged might be advantageously proffered to the rebels. As the President refused to promise more than the safe conduct of the reputed Peace Commissioners both ways, "the whole matter terminated in failure and disappointment, with some exasperation on the rebel side." Mr. Greeley, in his "American Conflict," terms this one of "two abortive efforts to open a door to accommodation between the belligerents."

Since that time Mr. Sanders took no active part in public life. He traveled some in Europe, and was well known in Paris and London. He has lived some time in New York, and died surrounded by his family, of whom there are his widow and two sons.

## THE WHITE-MOUNTAIN ACCIDENT.

### Correct List of the Killed and Wounded.

*Bethlehem, N. H., (Aug. 11) Correspondence of the Boston Post.*

The morning stage from Crawford for the Profile House, driven by T. W. Johnson, containing sixteen passengers, was upset in descending Whitcomb's Hill, one and a half miles from this village. A young lad 13 years of age, T. R. Dennelkeerl, of Baltimore, was instantly killed. Mr. A. J. Butler, a banker, of Allegan, Michigan, died while being removed to this place. Among those most seriously injured are Miss Maggie Reeves and her brother, Mr. David Reeves, of Phœnixville, Pa.—the former is injured internally, besides the fracture of the right arm; Auston G. Fox and sister, of New York. Mrs. Culbertson and sister, of Ironton, Ohio, are badly bruised, the latter having one arm broken. Mr. Harrington, of Worcester, it is feared, has internal injuries. Among those less wounded are Miss Emma Kennedy and Miss Henderson, of Indianapolis, and an elderly lady, Mrs. Fox, of New York. Soon after the accident occurred, Dr. Buckingham, of Boston, who fortunately was stopping here, was in attendance on the injured; also, Drs. Tuttle and Moffatt, of Littleton, and Moody, of Franconia. Miss Reeves and brother, and Mr. and Miss Fox and their grandmother are at the house of Mr. Lindsay Whitcomb, near where the accident happened. Some of the injured are at the Sinclair House, and others at the house of Dr. Croft, of your city, who generously offered his cottage as quarters for the wounded. Some ladies from Boston of experience in sickness have gone from the village to attend upon those most severely injured. The immediate cause of the accident was probably the breaking of the guy-strap attached to the pole-horses, as they were going down one of the steepest hills and worst roads in this part of the State. The stage was very heavily laden with both passengers and baggage. This is the most serious accident that has ever occurred among the mountains, and has cast a gloom over the entire community.

BETHLEHEM, Aug. 12.—Miss Maggie Reeves, one of the victims of yesterday's stage-coach accident, is dead.

*From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 13.*

Jerry Johnson, the driver of the stage which was upset near Bethlehem, yesterday, was considerably injured in one arm. He is reported as being a very careful driver. Young Kiel, who was instantly killed, had his head crushed by a heavy trunk which fell upon him. The horses ran a quarter of a mile before the coach upset, which it did at a turn in the road. If this had been straight, probably no serious result would have to be recorded.

### A Serious Sequel to the Epizooty—How the Business of an Enterprising Chinese Employment Office Was Broken Up.

*From the San Francisco Chronicle.*

During the prevalence of the epizooty among the horses in this city an enterprising market man secured the services of ten able-bodied Celestials to draw his wagon through the streets. This was merely a sharp advertising dodge, and was only done for two hours of one day. The Chinamen were engaged by Henry Stivers, a lumber-dealer, from Ah Quong, business manager for a Chinese house in Sacramento street. This Chinaman has attained great celebrity among his countrymen and among white people for his learning, and is commonly called "the scholar." He speaks our language fluently, and reads and writes it with remarkable facility. It seems that the novel employment which he found for ten idle Celestials has brought him into marked disrepute with his countrymen, and socially ostracised him, if it has not actually endangered his life. A day or two after this street parade of prancing Chinamen drawing a market wagon, which was subsequently pictured in the Eastern and London illustrated papers, a jocular poster was issued by some individual Chinaman, directing any Celestial in need of "good fat horses" to call at the establishment of Ah Quong. The six companies took a more serious view of the matter. These issued a proclamation warning all Chinamen against hiring themselves out as horses, as it was degrading and beneath their dignity. The proclamation also forbid all Chinamen from having anything to do with Ah Quong. The subject seems to have rankled in the Chinese breast and Quong received letters threatening him with death. He was forced to leave the Chinese quarters and take up his residence among white people. He announced his intention of returning to China shortly, his commercial genius not being duly appreciated by his countrymen here.

### International Chess Tourney.

The Grand Chess Tourney, under the Presidency of M. A. de Rothschild, has just commenced at Vienna. The prizes range from £20 to £200, and the rules are those prepared by M. J. Kolisch for the Congress at Baden-Baden. The players are MM. Steinitz, Wisker, and Blackburn, from England; Anderssen, Paulsen, [illegible], from Germany; Niemann, and Minckwitz, from [illegible]; Kolisch and Kempe, from Austria; Schwarz and Ourousow, from Russia; [illegible], from Poland; McKenzie, from America; [illegible] Piety, and Armous-Riviere, from France.

## BIGAMY.

### A Rag Peddler Induces a Rich Old Lady to Marry Him.

### He Frightens Wife No. 1 Into Silence, and Makes No. 2 Deed Him Her Property.

### The Peddler and His Victim Disappear and Are Never Seen Again.

The Superior Court again furnishes a sensation worthy a three volume novel. The bill of Mary E. Wolcott by W. L. Hirst, Jr., her solicitor, and E. G. Asay & E. A. Otis, her counsel, yesterday filed, affirms that she is the only child and heir at law of Eliza Brown, who died in a state of imbecility, as she had lived previous to her decease; leaving complainant sole devisee by her last (known) will and testament of the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 19, and the eastern ten acres of the south half of the southeast quarter of said Section 19, Township 41, 13, worth from $15,000 to $20,000. The will appears to have been only lately discovered, the deceased being believed to have departed this life early in 1872, and the will being admitted to probate in the Cook County Court on the 15th inst.

Shortly before Mrs. Brown's alleged death, early in 1872, and when she was 68 years of age, one William Smith, a rag-peddler, called at her house, and, quickly finding out her imbecility and failings, as well as the value of her property, deliberately set to work to induce her to marry him. He represented that he was traveling for a large iron firm, and that he was studying for the ministry. Making love to each other with the passionate ardor of golden youth, they passed the flying hours in praying and psalm-singing, alternated with copious draughts of whisky. He promised to lead her to God, and obtain her eternal salvation. Only four days later they escaped to Indiana, and were married, viz., on the 30th September, 1871, and thenceforth Mrs. Brown was isolated from all the world, and nothing positive is known of the peddler's immediate proceedings, except that he was seen to threaten her frequently with his fists; and subsequent events justify the belief that he was frightening her into transferring her property to him, it transpiring that she made a conveyance to him, and that he made a reconveyance to her, and soon after sold the personal property for what he could get.

About this time it appears to have become known that Smith's real name was Merrill; that he had a wife living in Chicago, and was an escaped convict, wandering over the country to escape from the hands of justice.

Smith, alias Merrill, intimidated his victim into signing what purported to be her last will and testament, bequeathing all her property to him; which will has never been seen or probated.

In November, 1871, he took her away secretly from the surveillance of her friends, and moved her to Chicago, where he rented a little room and kept her solitary, and in a manner caged up.

Next, Smith's, alias Merrill's wife, turns up, and Smith, alias Merrill, is found trying to induce her to go to Canada, to be out of the way. Events begin to crowd thick and fast. The old woman is safely locked up and her friends cannot find her, the first wife is making a last vain attempt to secure the allegiance of her faithless husband, who, with an alleged accomplice, is trying to cajole or scare her into running away.

On the 18th of January, 1872, Smith, *alias* Merrill, was arrested in Chicago for bigamy, and lodged in jail. The following day J. R. Bradwell became his bondsman and he was released, and under same date a quit claim deed of the aforesaid real estate was made by the old woman to Benjamin W. Ellis, for which no consideration was ever paid.

The next day he took the old woman and left the city, and neither of them have ever since been seen by the friends of Mrs. Brown, all that has been discovered of them being a report that they went to Vermont, where Smith, alias Merrill, says the old woman died, and that information reached them only through Bradwell, who refused to say when or where she died, or where complainant could find her remains.

Smith, alias Merrill, procured a divorce, obtained, it is alleged, by false swearing of negro witnesses, parties to fraud and collusion. The decree was obtained in December, 1871.

Bradwell & Ellis are now alleged to be in possession of said property, and refuse to give it up, claiming under such quit-claim deed, and they have put a tenant on the land and are collecting the rent. During the last days of Mrs. Brown's life, Smith, alias Merrill, obtained from her a trust deed to L. C. Paine Freer on the property to secure a note of $2,500 to A. J. Snell, the proceeds of which the husband never accounted for. Snell only paid Smith, alias Merrill, $2,000.

Therefore, complainant prays, among other acts of relief, that said Ellis shall execute a conveyance of said property to this complainant, Freer, a release of said trust deed, and shall give up and cancel the said notes, and that an injunction issue restraining any dealings with said notes, trust deed, and property. It does not appear how Bradwell comes into possession of the property, the deed being to Ellis.

Affidavits filed with the bill are as follows: Jerome Plankinton affirms that in the spring of '73 he went with Mrs. Mary A. Wolcott, wife of Alexander Wolcott, to the aforesaid J. R. Bradwell's office, and, after passing the usual compliments, Mrs. Wolcott asked after the health of her mother, when Mr. Bradwell "appeared much confused," and said her mother was dead, but refused to give her any particulars.

Jane Smith, wife of William Smith, alias Willard Merrill, affirms that she met Smith on a Wednesday, in Chicago, and married him on the following Monday; that they lived together a year and a month, when she fell sick. He left her. He returned to her in seven months, and then went off to carry out his scheme for the conquest of the old lady. A few days after he was married to the latter he came home to affiant's house, and told her all about it, saying now he was a rich man, and showing her the deeds. She made breakfast, and he paid her $5 and left, returning in two weeks, when he again contributed towards the domestic economy the sum of $5. Soon after, he persuaded his wife that there was danger of the double marriage being found out, and of her being arrested and detained in jail as a witness, wherefore she went to Milwaukee. There he followed her, and again plying her and increasing her fears, induced her to go to Toronto, Canada, where her brother lived, giving her $30 for expenses, but she found her brother was dead, and returned to Detroit and thence to Chicago. She then found out her husband and asked him to give her $100, so that she might start a business somewhere. He took her, as he said, to his lawyer's (Bradwell's) office, and on entering, so she affirms, the lawyer asked who she was, and she said she was Merrill's wife,—"one of them." She then asked her husband again for the money, and, on his demurring, the other told him he better do so, for as long as she was in Chicago, he, Bradwell, could do nothing for him; she having promised to go to Canada if she got the money. The money was then paid. This was in November, 1872, and she has never left the city as promised. She affirms further that her husband left the city in January, 1872, telling her that he had been divorced from her, but she never received any notice of such divorce, nor did she authorize any one to appear for her.

## PERSONAL.

Daniel L. Pratt, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

H. Scott Howell, of Keokuk, is at the Sherman.

V. Simpson, of Winona, is at the Clifton House.

The Boston Base-Ball Club are at the Clifton House.

William Tilton, of New York, is at the Clifton House.

Hon. Charles B. Hoyt, of Detroit, is at the Sherman.

Hon. C. W. Scofield, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. Heck, of Lockport, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Rev. L. L. Peaslee, of Indianapolis, is at the Briggs.

The Philadelphia Base-Ball Club is stopping at the Briggs.

Hon. H. A. Bushnell and family, of Pensacola, are at the Sherman.

E. L. Hastings and family, of San Francisco are at the Sherman.

George W. Cushing, formerly purchasing Agent Northern Pacific Railway, is at the West Side Briggs.

Col. E. D. Murray, of Wisconsin, is registered at the West Side Briggs.

John Knapp, proprietor of the the *Missouri Republican*, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. G. Fallon and family, of Indianapolis, are guests at the Briggs.

Maj. O. N. Snow, of Washington, is in the city, and is at the West Side Briggs.

Judge S. G. Lane, of Kokomo, Ind., is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

Charles W. Thompson, a prominent railroad man of Minnesota, is at the Pacific.

Hon. W. Loughbridge, M. C., from Oskaloosa, Iowa, is at the Clifton House.

Gen. E. B. Harlan, formerly Private Secretary to Gov. Palmer, was in the city yesterday.

The Hon. L. B. Ray, member of the Legislature from Grundy County, was in the city yesterday.

H. Palmer, New York; T. Shoemaker, Philadelphia; P. Johnson, Rochester; A. Mitchell, New York; M. W. Keogh, Montana; O. W. Craig and wife, Lewiston, Ill.; E. A. Bodnell, Dixon; R. H. Freeman, New York, are at the Briggs.

F. Hamilton and J. W. Milliken, Traverse City; J. W. Fell and family, Bloomington, Ill.; Ed. P. Donnell, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Henry, Pueblo, Col.; E. H. Bingham, Worcester, Mass.; T. D. Chaffee, Hartford, Conn.; Harry Broom, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Fechet and daughter, Port Huron; H. R. Harmon, Fremont, Neb., are at Anderson's.

W. A. Hotchkiss, Preston; M. P. Lindsley, Green Bay; S. M. Bradley, La Crosse; H. C. Johnston, Rochester; J. B. Chevery, Pittsburgh; H. Bouse, Milwaukee; L. Gardner, Oconto; A. R. Whitney, Franklin, Ills; W. D. Pitcher, New York; J. T. Bradford, Quincy; P. J. Abbott, Sedalia; J. V. Holden, Carlinville; A. H. Sturtevant, Jacksonville; Charles A. Hauptner, New York; J. T. Van Valkenburg, Plymouth, Ind; and Samuel Frosh, Macomb, are at the West Side Briggs.

T. J. Hewitt, a prominent citizen of Forreston, Ill., is about to remove to Nebraska.

Samuel Wilson has written his valedictory to the readers of the *Ogle County Grange*, and J. J. Busser now has charge.

Col. John H. Stevens, a veteran pioneer and farmer, now editor of the *Farmers' Union*, at Minneapolis, is talked of for Governor.

Two ladies, candidates for School Superintendent in Cass County, Ill., invite voters to choose between the names of Plaster and Housekeeper.

Banks is favorably mentioned, in Massachusetts, as Democratic candidate for Governor, which would reverse the situation of 1858 when Butler (Democrat) ran against him.

The Hartford *Post* has been sued for $1,000 damages for referring to "Prof. Gardiner, the soap-peddler," as "the chronic nuisance of Connecticut."

P. T. Barnum is going to Europe. He will start next Wednesday, by the steamer Scotia, and will visit Vienna previously to his return.—*Hartford Times.*

Albert G. Chadwick, the founder of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Caledonian*, and its editor and publisher for eighteen years, died at Montreal, Aug. 4, aged 62.

That egg with a snake in it has been found at South Bend this year. They have marked it "S. C.—1873—$1,200," and put it where it would do the most good.—*Laporte (Ind.) Argus.*

Judge D. P. Noyes, of Vermont, stopping at the Revere House, Boston, in descending the front staircase Tuesday, made a misstep, and broke the ankle-joint of his left leg. He is 80 years old.

The venerable Lambdin P. Milligan, of Bowles and Milligan fame, of Huntington, Ind., was married to a middle-aged widow lady—a dressmaker, named Maria Louisa Cavender—at Richmond, Ind., Aug. 12.

The Washington *Chronicle* has discovered that the besetting sin of our public men is "mental intemperance," and that the greatest danger menacing our beloved country is the tendency of Congressmen to "over-tax their brains."

There seems to be little or no doubt now that Adelbert Ames, Butler's son-in-law, will be the Radical candidate for Governor of Mississippi. Ames is a very ambitious man, and will certainly be Governor or be hanged before he is done with it.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The venerable Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., died, Aug. 11, at Braintree, Mass., aged 86. It is only a few weeks since he celebrated the anniversary of his settlement in that parish, July 3, 1811. He was the father of the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Henry M. Storrs.

The Winona *Republican* learns that A. H. Bissell, Esq., was to sail from New York for Scotland last Saturday. He goes there to superintend the publication of a compilation of the revised statutes of Minnesota, authorized by a law-publishing firm in Chicago, which finds it cheaper to have the labor done abroad rather than at home.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky, has resigned the Presidency of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, which is now building the Texas Pacific Railway, and is succeeded in that position by John MacManus, of Reading, Pa. Gen. Bristow was, until within a year, Solicitor-General of the United States, and it is believed that in case of a promotion of either of the present Justices he would be invited to the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court.—*Washington Correspondence Boston Advertiser.*

President Grant's progress in Maine was thus stated by the Boston *Journal* of Wednesday: "The President will remain in Augusta until Friday, when he will proceed to Rockland with Speaker Blaine and other invited guests, where the revenue-cutter McCullock will be in readiness to convey the party to Mt. Desert, where a short stop will be made. From thence the cutter will steam to Bangor, where the President will disembark and return to Augusta, remaining over Sunday with Speaker Blaine, and taking final leave on Monday for the White Mountains."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and daughter were passengers on the train which left New York Saturday afternoon for Boston. About a mile west of New Haven the train was delayed two or three minutes, and—a habit of some travelers—many got out and loitered about the train. Mr. Beecher was among the restless ones, and, before the train started, he had found his way to its head. Like all broad-gauge men, he likes the locomotive. He clambered up the engine's side, the engineer cheerfully resigned his seat, and, sitting on the little padded box between the reversing lever and the side of the cab, Mr. Beecher rode into New Haven.

Charles W. Cartwright, for many years an eminent underwriter of Boston, died, Aug. 12, at the ripe old age of 83 years and 7 months. The deceased was born in Nantucket in 1790, and in the early part of the present century he commenced business as an oil merchant on India wharf, Boston, which vocation he successfully pursued until 1828, when he was chosen President of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company. He held this office thirty-four years. He was also President of the City Bank for fourteen years, and was a Director in the Laconia Manufacturing Company, the York Mills, and the Cheshire Railroad.

## THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 a. m. | 73 | 1:00 p. m. | 83 |
| 7:30 a. m. | 74 | 1:30 p. m. | 82 |
| 8:00 a. m. | 74 | 2:00 p. m. | 79 |
| 8:30 a. m. | 75 | 2:30 p. m. | 79 |
| 9:00 a. m. | 78 | 3:00 p. m. | 80 |
| 9:30 a. m. | 80 | 3:30 p. m. | 79 |
| 10:00 a. m. | 81 | 4:00 p. m. | 79 |
| 10:30 a. m. | 83 | 4:30 p. m. | 79 |
| 11:00 a. m. | 85 | 5:00 p. m. | 78 |
| 11:30 a. m. | 87 | 5:30 p. m. | 77 |
| 12:00 m. | 87 | 6:00 p. m. | 76 |
| 12:30 p. m. | 82 | | |

## Stoves.

Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead are now exhibiting a great variety of new stoves at their salesroom, Nos. 141 and 143 Lake street. Among the most popular styles are a number of Base Illuminating Heaters on a new patent plan for burning hard and soft coal. Many large dealers in the Northwest have already examined them and secured the exclusive sale for their respective localities. This firm own extensive works in Pennsylvania, and sell only to the trade at manufacturers' prices. Their assortment includes the American Cook Stoves and American Heaters, and a variety of medium and low-priced cook and heating stoves. Dealers will do well to give them a call or write for their new illustrated catalogue.

## Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells Street Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, Aug. 17, 1873. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways are good on this train.

## THE COURTS.

### Report of the Receiver of the Lamar Insurance Company—Capias Against Brokers for Money Withheld—Alleged Excessive Commission—In Bankruptcy—The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

In Edwin Burnham and Edwin B. Burnham v. The Lamar Insurance Company, George Chandler, Receiver, filed his report, showing that he has settled with a number of branches of the Company on the basis of the decree of 14th May last, and that he has the proceeds on hand subject to order of the Court; that he is now collecting 15 per cent of the 20 per cent assessment; has collected already from a number who have voluntarily paid, and has commenced suits against others; that a committee of a large body of stockholders has declared its willingness to pay 12 per cent in full of said 15 per cent, which will more than equal the proceeds of suits at law, after costs are paid; that certain parties have commenced suits designed to prevent the Receiver from collecting the amounts due, and have sent circulars around to the stockholders advising them not to pay any money to the Receiver, thus interfering with the collection of assets and closing up of the estate; and that he is informed and believes a large majority of the stockholders would pay up on an equitable basis if the Receiver was authorized to make settlement with them. He believes that, if he was so authorized, he could make arrangements to obtain a sufficient sum of money to pay off all the debts; and states his information and belief that certain parties owing large amounts are determined not to pay unless compelled to do so, and that they have affected, and are affecting, combinations with that end in view; and he asks the Court for such powers and instructions as will enable him best to close up the estate of which he has charge.

The Court approved the report, authorizing the Receiver to settle with individual stockholders on an equitable basis, and to sue those who refused to pay the whole 80 per cent due from them.

Some days ago, the Court refused the petition of E. A. Wilson, S. H. Melvin, and others, for an order on the Receiver to suspend collection of the stock notes, and ordered the petition to be stricken from the files.

SPECIMEN DIVORCE MISERY.

Catherine Dreiling petitions the Court for divorce from her husband, Lorenz, who is a cow-keeper and milk-vender, living at and owning No. 55 Farrell street. Lorenz was married before and divorced, after which he married this complainant, his former wife being still alive. He is alleged to have paid secret visits to his old love, and renewed an intimacy that ought not to exist between man and divorced wife, alternating this conduct with cruelty and ill-treatment of the worst sort, wherefore, the complainant, unable to bear her combined troubles, resolved to put an end to them by recourse to equity. She prays that her path may be made smoother with alimony.

ALLEGED EXCESSIVE CHARGES—CAPIAS.

John Lessler, in his affidavit for capias against B. J. Nockin and F. E. Richard, affirms that he employed defendants as brokers to sell out his stock as a grocer at 279 North avenue; and that they sold it to Jacob Mueller for $1,080, their commission being 5 per cent; that he afterwards sold his horse and other property for $500, and they claimed commission on that also; and that they received $1,580, and paid him over only $1,005, retaining the balance for commission. He claims that the commission would not be more than $75, and he sues for the amount they refuse to give up, and prays a capias, fearing that the result of his action may else be lost.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Hans L. Hansen et al, an order was made extending time for Shoemaker to answer rule one week.

An order was made confirming sale in the matter of Robert Wolf; objections to be filed in five days.

An order making rule absolute and confirming report was entered in Thisted & Heiernen.

An order was entered dismissing absolutely all proceedings in the matter of John Reynard.

Liebenroth, Van Arno & Co., of New York (as well as the clerks and reporters can decipher it), yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of George F. D'Utassy and —— Stein, partners as D'Utassy & Co., creditors for $414.13, on an unpaid note. R. E. Jenkins, in an affidavit filed with the petition, affirms that he called to collect the note on the 2d inst, and found the store in charge of a clerk who could or would give no information further than that the partners were away, and he knew nothing about their affairs. The same reply has been frequently given since. Rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure were issued.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Samuel T. Suit and Jordan Gills yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court in assumpsit against James Murphy, $1,000 damages.

Theodore Marcuse threatened to cut his throat because drink had made him miserable, and then beat Dora, his wife, because she was not miserable too, and Dora now petitions the Superior Court for divorce and custody of the little ones.

The Cook County National Bank yesterday commenced suit, in assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against Snell, Taylor & Co., $3,500 damages.

Yesterday the widow of the late Philip Carlin appealed to the Circuit Court from the order of the County Court on her petition for citation on the executors to show cause why widow's award should not be paid to her.

John Purcell yesterday commenced suit on case in the Circuit Court against N. Roeder, damages, $1,000.

Rudolph T. Studness yesterday commenced suit against Patrick Ryder in the Circuit Court, on case, $3,000 damages.

Henry J. Berry and Albert V. Young yesterday filed petition for mechanic's lien against E. B. Lincoln, the City of Chicago, Benj. E. Gallup, and Francis B. Peabody, for $630, Lincoln being the principal, and the city and others being interested in the property in some way not stated.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—3,151—John Purcell v. Nic (?) Roeder; case, $1,000. 3,152—Appeal. 3,153—In the matter of Philip Carlin, deceased; appeal from County Court. 3,154—Rudolph T. Studness v. Patrick Ryder; trespass $3,000. 3,155—Henry J. Berry and Albert V. Young v. E. B. Lincoln, the City of Chicago, Benj. E. Gallup, and Frances B. Peabody; mechanic's lien for $630. 3,156—Appeal. 3,157—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,643—Samuel T. Suit and Jordan Gills v. James Murphy; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,644—David J. and Edgar P. Johnson; assumpsit, $500. 44,645—Wm. Evans v. Fred. Rane; assumpsit, $500. 44,646—Wm. S. Johnston v. Gustave A. May and F. Burg (?); assumpsit, $600. 44,647—Catherina v. Lorenz Dreiling; bill for divorce and alimony. 44,648—Dora v. Theodore Marcuse; bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty, drunkenness, and general incompatibility. 44,649—Mary A. Wolcott v. William Smith, alias Willard Merrill, James R. Bradwell, Benjamin W. Ellis, A. J. Snell, and L. C. Paine Freer; bill. 44,650—Cook County National Bank v. Thos. Snell, Abner Taylor, James Aiken, and James S. Snell (partners as Snell, Taylor & Co.), and H. H. Porter; assumpsit, $3,500. 44,651—John Sessler v. B. J. Neckin and F. E. Reichard; affidavit for capias. 44,652—J. C. Lindsley, Chas. T. Wood, and J. E. Derby v. J. Heimbrodt; assumpsit, $200. 44,653—Appeal.

## HYDE PARK.

Now that the Hyde Park Trustees have adopted the appropriation bill for the ensuing year, a comparison with last year's bill will show the practical working of the village system:

| | 1872. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Assessor's Salary fund | $ 1,000 | $ 1,000 |
| Revising and correcting tax-list | 1,000 | .... |
| Assessment Stationery fund | 100 | .... |
| Special assessment expenses | 2,000 | .... |
| Collector's salary | 1,600 | 1,500 |
| Legal Expense fund | 2,500 | 4,500 |
| Repairs of streets | 10,000 | 12,000 |
| Small street improvements | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Sidewalks and crosswalks | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Repairs on drains | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Repairs on culverts | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| Bridge fund | 1,500 | 4,000 |
| Ferry fund | 600 | 500 |
| Village Hall and Jail | 1,000 | 500 |
| Cattle-Pound fund | 350 | 350 |
| Protecting Village Park | 300 | 2,000 |
| Trustees' salaries | 900 | 1,200 |
| Treasurer's salary | 1,500 | 1,600 |
| Village clerk's salary | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Police salary fund | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Special police fund | 1,000 | 500 |
| Superintendence public works | 1,800 | 2,500 |
| Town atlas fund | 200 | 200 |
| Sanitary for abating nuisances | 1,000 | 100 |
| Expenses of elections | 100 | 100 |
| Care of prisoners | 250 | 250 |
| Lighting street lamps | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| Engineering fund | 1,200 | 2,500 |
| Advertising and blanks | 1,300 | 1,000 |
| Special assessment improvements | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Water works expenses | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| Interest and sinking fund | 8,000 | 15,000 |
| Contingent fund | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| Total | $78,000 | $95,200 |

And yet the taxes are reduced; for on the valuation last year the tax was about 2.30 per cent, and, owing to the large increase of valuation this year, the tax is only 1.90 per cent.

## A Lady Lands a Monster Muscalonge.

*From the Syracuse Journal.*

A party headed by Mr. E. H. Putnam and lady have been sojourning at Clayton for the past few days, and we are happy to state that they have been more than ordinarily successful in catching some of the finest fish ever hooked from the proud waters of the St. Lawrence. Although the entire party can boast more finny game than is generally secured, it was reserved for Mrs. Putnam to capture one of the largest and finest of the muscalonge species ever taken from this great river. The accomplished oarsman, Henry Lefur, aided the lucky lady in securing the game. The fish alluded to weighed 40 pounds, and was 53 inches long. This was one of largest muscalonges that has been taken from the St. Lawrence this season. Mrs. Putnam also secured a splendid pickerel weighing 14 pounds.

## OUT-DOOR MUSIC.

A band will play the following musical programme at Lincoln Park this afternoon, beginning at 3:30 o'clock:

PART I.

1. Victory March ... Saro
2. Overture—"Le Roi de Yvetot" ... Adam
3. Musical Telegraph Potpourri ... Hafner
4. Waltz—"Spring's Approach" ... Schmidt
5. Quartette—"Rigoletto" ... Verdi
6. "Gallop of the Muses" ... Heinsdorf

PART II.

7. Overture—"The Chase After Fortune" ... Suppe
8. Convent Bells Nocturne ... Wehli
9. Chorus and cavatina—"Il Giuramento" ... Mercadante
10. Fest Galop ... Lumbye
11. Waltz—"Monsterosen" ... Schmidt
12. Jubilee March ...


EDUCATIONAL.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Twentieth Collegiate Year will begin September 18. It appeals to its past success, its admirable location, and the recommendation of those who know it best, as its guarantee to the public for the future.

MADAME CAROLINE RIVE,

Whose brilliant career commenced with this Institution, will resume her old position in our Department of Music. For catalogue and information, address as heretofore, Rev. L. D. POTTER, D. D., Pres., Glendale, Ohio.

NORTWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Over Seventy Professors and Instructors and Six Colleges.

I. College of Literature and Science. II. College of Technology. III. Woman's College of Literature and Art. IV. College of Theology—Garrett Biblical Institute. V. College of Law. VI. College of Medicine—Chicago Medical College. VII. Preparatory School for the several Colleges and for Business. VIII. Conservatory of Music. IX. Department of Painting and Drawing. Moreover, Laboratories, Libraries, Museums, Elegant Buildings, &c. In the College of Technology special students are admitted. Fall term begins Sept. 17. For particulars address PRES. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

RACINE COLLEGE.

Racine College includes three Schools:
1. A COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, with full Collegiate Course.
2. A SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, to be begun this Autumn.
3. A GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The three Schools begin Sept. 10. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.
Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,
KANKAKEE, ILL.

This Boarding School for Young Ladies, under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, is about sixty miles from Chicago, within a few minutes' walk of the Kankakee Railway Station. It offers the comforts of a home, and great advantages for the acquisition of a finished education and a thorough knowledge of the English, French, and German languages. The Scholastic year begins September 1. Board and tuition, for term of five months, $75.00. Music, Drawing, &c., extra. For particulars address SISTER SUPERIOR.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS, late of Thirty-ninth-st., New York, successor to Miss Morse, 459 Michigan-av., English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. The French and German Languages daily spoken. Music thoroughly instructed. Needlework and Embroidery carefully taught. The Seminary is under the superintendence of the Principal, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. For circulars apply at the above address. School resumes Tuesday, Sept. 9.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY,
AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

A Boarding School for Girls and a limited number of young Boys. Delightful situation; home comforts, and thorough instruction. For circulars, with information, apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal, or REV. J. H. MAGOFFIN, Rector.

JENNINGS SEMINARY,
AURORA, ILL.,

For both sexes. Fine stone buildings and beautiful grounds; 10 departments; superior advantages in all; a full corps of Professors; Commercial College attached. Fall term opens August 25. Send for catalogue. Address Rev. C. E. MANDEVILLE, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The Thirtieth Year begins on Tuesday, September 2, 1873. Catalogues sent free, on application to the President. A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C.

Lake Forest Academy.

A Boarding School for Boys, most charmingly situated and splendidly equipped; one hour by cars from Chicago. Next term commences Sept. 11. A few vacancies left. For full particulars address IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., Lake Forest, Ill.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. E. S. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S SCHOOLS, FARIBAULT, MINN

ST. MARY'S HALL, for girls: All departments equal to the best Eastern Schools. Native teachers of modern languages. Seventh year. SHATTUCK SCHOOL, for boys: Graduates enter Sophomore Class in Eastern Colleges. Location remarkable for healthfulness and scenery. Cadet organization. Term opens Sept. 18, 1873. For catalogues address REV. JAMES DOBBIN.

KNOX COLLEGE

Reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 4. All departments—Collegiate, Female Collegiate, and Academic—are fully equipped for efficient work. The Musical Department, under Prof. Fuller, offers very superior advantages, both vocal and instrumental. In addition to the usual advantages, a Normal Class will be organized at the opening of the term. For catalogue apply to N. H. LOSEY, Treas., Galesburg, Ill.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will open her Boarding and Day School for BOYS, at No. 163 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, New York, Sept. 15. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. School hours from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Applications may be made as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

ADVANTAGES.—One hour and a half from New York by railroad; location unsurpassed for rural beauty, and climate for healthfulness. A full course of Academic and Collegiate study, with the usual accomplishments. The choicest home accommodations. Limited to twenty-five boarding pupils. A few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at No. 58 West Forty-seventh-st., between Fifth and Sixth-avs., New York City, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1873. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Circulars may be obtained on application at the above address.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 11. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French, and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-st., Central Park, New York, will commence its Seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address the REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, L. L. D., 75 East Sixty-first-st.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., ENGLISH and French. School for young ladies under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. The Fall Term begins the second Wednesday in September. For circulars address MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT AUBURNdale, Mass., 10 miles from Boston, on Boston & Albany R. R. Advantages: Location and appointments unsurpassed. Tried teachers in every department. Students fitted for Boston University. Four years Classical course in the Seminary. Special advantages for music, modern languages, and painting from nature. Aims: Thorough culture—true womanhood. Next year begins Sept. 25, 1873. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 23, 1873.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. For catalogue, and June entrance examination papers, address Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

RARE ADVANTAGES FOR BOYS, AT RURAL Home, a small family school, and good, quiet, healthful home. The next school-year begins Sept. 3, 1873. For circular, address the REV. J. M. BACKELDER, A. M., Fewsal, Vt.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO ONE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, Aug. 18.

THE

SENSATION OF THE AGE!

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT TRAVELING

WORLD'S FAIR,

Three Times Larger than Ever,

CONSISTING OF

Museum,

MENAGERIE,

CARAVAN, HIPPODROME,

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

National Portrait Gallery, Hall of Classic Statuary, Mechanics and Fine Arts,

GARDEN OF

ZOOLOGY AND ORNITHOLOGY,

AND

Dan Castello's, Sig. Sebastian's and Mons. D'Atalie's

GRAND TRIPLE INTERNATIONAL

Equestrian and Hippodramatic Exposition.

THREE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPES

And three separate and distinct Arenic, Circus, and Spectacular Rings, seen by the whole audience simultaneously, in one Colossal Pavilion, large enough to seat comfortably 8,000 persons; to which is added this season a wooden structure, in the style of the old Roman Amphitheatre, erected in advance of the arrival of the Company, with capacity for 3,000 reserved seats, overlooking the entire Coliseum and performance of the Hippodrome.

The Grand Street Pageant,

With its Three Silver Cornet Bands, as it appeared on Broadway, New York, where it was witnessed by Hundreds of Thousands of delighted and entranced spectators, will start from the Pavilion Grounds at 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday (the first day of Exhibition), and parade upon the principal streets. Remember that so magnificent and orignal a display may be seen BUT ONCE IN A LIFETIME. It is a sight so Gorgeous and Grand as to be worthy

A JOURNEY OF ONE HUNDRED MILES!

This Colossal Exhibition, absolutely

Ten Times Larger than any Other Show,

WILL EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO

FOR ONE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, Aug. 18, 1873,

On the Corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts.

Two Exhibitions on Monday, at 2 and 7 p. m., and Three Grand and Full Performances upon each succeeding day, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m.

Admission ... 50 cents.
Children under 9 years ... 25 cents.
Reserved Coliseum Seats ... 75 cents.

TO THE ENTIRE TWENTY SHOWS.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

Will contain the largest and most magnificent representative specimens of the whole Animal Kingdom, the most conspicuous of which are

LIVING SEA LIONS,

Four Asiatic and African Elephants, sixteen White Sacred or Two-humped Bactrian and Arabian Camels and Dromedaries, Babylonian Lions, Bengal Tigers, Vlacke Varks, two magnificent Giraffes, Giant Black Rhinoceros, Marine Monsters, Birds, Beasts, and Reptiles from every clime and of every species, making a grand total of upwards of 1,500 Rare Specimens, 160 Magnificent Animal Cages, Vans, etc., etc.

Among the Museum Curiosities will be exhibited three times daily Prof. FABER'S wonderful

TALKING MACHINE,

which sings, laughs, and talks in all languages, and for the exclusive use of which Mr. Barnum, for six months, pays $20,000. Also the Fiji Cannibals, Modoc, and Digger Indians, the celebrated Albino What-is-it? Giants, Dwarfs, Bearded Girl, No-armed Boy, curious Phenomena and Freaks of Nature. Also,

A National Portrait Gallery,

CONTAINING

100 LIFE-SIZE OIL PAINTINGS,

Of all the Presidents, Statesmen, Military Heroes, Kings, Queens, Potentates, and Celebrities; Prof. Rogers' group of

CLASSIC AND HISTORIC STATUARY,

Bohemian Glass-Blowers,

And A HUNDRED extremely curious and exquisite life-like, moving, mechanical Automatons, from Paris, and Geneva, Switzerland, consisting of Tableau and Landscape transformation scenes, Historic and Mythologic Androides, Singing and Flitting Birds, Automaton Musicians, Gorgeous Grotto Scenes, Playing Fountains, Running Water Mills, Flying Chariots, Sailing Ships, Moving Railroad Trains, Rippling Cascades, and thousands of the most curious and exquisite works of Mechanism and Art, sufficient of themselves to constitute a first-class exhibition.

Also the Greatest Miniature Comedian,

COMMODORE NUTT,

The Famous Star of the Gen. Tom Thumb Troupe,

And his wonderful California compeer,

ADMIRAL DOTT,

16 Years Old, 25 Inches High, and 15 Pounds in Weight.

TWELVE HUNDRED MEN AND HORSES,
TWENTY FIRST-CLASS PERFORMERS,
SIX FAMOUS CLOWNS.

Such an Exhibition, so comprehensive, grand, and cosmopolitan, has never before been seen on earth.

WILL ALSO EXHIBIT AT

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12 | Joliet, Aug. 16.
Jacksonville, Aug. 13. | Laporte, Aug. 25.
Peoria, Aug. 14. | South Bend, Aug. 26
Bloomington, Aug. 15.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF

DIVORCE

WITH ITS POWERFUL CAST.

Monday, Aug. 18, an original dramatization of Wilkie Collins'

NEW MAGDALEN,

Which will be produced with all the brilliant accessories peculiar to this Theatre.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Doors Open at 7:15. Performance commences at 8. Pronounced approval of the new company. Every night and Saturday matinee, Lester Wallack's popular drama,

The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

Mrs. Thomas Barry, W. E. Floyd, J. O'Neil, Milton Rainford, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stoneall, Miss Young, Mrs. LeGros, Miss Marble in the cast. Beautiful scenery, mountings, and appointments.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Last two performances of T. GRATTAN RIGGS in the great Irish drama,

SHIN FANE.

Afternoon at 2½. Evening at 8 o'clock. Monday next—Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT, in DARLING.

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Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

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*Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:15 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 6:30 p. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation | * 3:30 p. m. | *10:20 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:15 p. m. | § 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| Morning Express | 9:00 a. m. | 8:20 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |

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| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | * 9:35 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| St. Louis Express, via Main Line | * 9:35 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line | 9:00 p. m. | 7:30 a. m. |
| St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 9:35 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Springfield Fast Express | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. | * 9:35 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express | * 4:30 p. m. | * 2:30 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 4:10 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

*Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express | * 5:00 p. m. | * 11:00 a. m. |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express | † 9:30 p. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Ottawa and Streator Passenger | * 7:30 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque and Sioux City Exp. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:25 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:00 a. m. | * 3:35 p. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | * 4:30 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 1:45 p. m. | * 7:30 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p. m. | 10:00 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | † 9:05 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:45 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 5:55 p. m. |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:20 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:35 a. m. |
| Cairo Mail | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:20 p. m. |
| Cairo Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:35 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:20 p. m. |
| Springfield Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:35 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:25 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | † 8:15 p. m. | * 6:35 a. m. |
| Kankakee Passenger | * 4:15 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 a. m. | * 7:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 7:10 a. m. | * 8:35 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 9:00 a. m. | *10:25 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *12:10 p. m. | * 1:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 3:00 p. m. | * 4:35 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 5:10 p. m. | * 6:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 p. m. | * 7:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *11:10 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

*City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton | 10:15 a. m. | 3:15 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:45 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton | 10:45 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 6:15 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | ‖11:00 p. m. | ‖ 5:00 a. m. |
| Green Bay Express | * 9:40 a. m. | * 7:00 p. m. |
| St. Paul Express | *10:10 a. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
| Marquette Express | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| St. Paul Express | † 9:30 p. m. | † 6:30 a. m. |

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| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Leavenworth & Atchison Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

*Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via Air Line and Main Line | * 6:40 a. m. | * 6:55 p. m. |
| Special New York Express, via Air Line | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, via Air Line | 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express, via Main Line | *†10:20 p. m. | *10:20 a. m. |
| Elkhart Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| South Chicago Accommodation | 12:00 m. | 1:30 p. m. |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | ‡ 7:30 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | §5:15 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line | †*9:00 p. m. | †*8:30 a. m. |
| Mail | * 4:55 a. m. | * 6:10 p. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | * 3:30 p. m. | * 9:05 a. m. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | * 9:30 a. m. | 8:45 p. m. |
| Arrive at Lafayette | * 2:25 p. m. | 1:50 a. m. |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | * 6:55 p. m. | 4:45 a. m. |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | *10:30 p. m. | 9:30 a. m. |

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| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Express Passenger | 5:20 p. m. | 9:20 a. m. |
| Freight Accommodation | 10:00 a. m. | 5:50 p. m. |


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HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Divorce." Afternoon and evening.

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# The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 16, 1873.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

There is no diminution of the excitement in Canada over the prorogation of Parliament, and the air is filled with rumors, one of which is to the effect that the contract awarded to the Pacific Railway by the Government has been annulled. A meeting of the Opposition members of Parliament has been held. They have resolved not to submit to the Government's usurpation of an investigation that belongs to Parliament, and declare that the moment Parliament reassembles it must take the matter into its own hands again.

The "Granges," or, as they are officially designated, the Patrons of Husbandry, are a non-political organization. The North Star Grange, of St. Paul, Minn., have recently made a deliverance on the subject of politics, in which they reiterate what is very explicitly affirmed in the Constitution of the Order, that they will have nothing to do with the election or defeat of any candidate or any party. They declare that their organization is of an industrial and social character exclusively.

The nomination of Mr. Bateham as Fire Marshal was considered yesterday by the Fire and Water Committee of the Council and by the Police Commissioners who met with them by invitation. Mr. Bateham's qualifications for the position were generally admitted, but the question was raised whether a younger man should not be made Fire Marshal. If for any cause Mr. Bateham were to break down, the working of the Department would be again thrown into the hands of a subordinate. The Committee resolved to report the nomination back to the Council without recommendation.

Chiselhurst was the scene of a Bonapartist picnic yesterday. Six hundred retainers and members of this beneficent family were present. The marked feature of the occasion was the appearance of Napoleon IV. as an orator, his baptism of fire, like that of the days of Peter and John, having given him the gift of tongues. His speech was very brief but very shrewd. He declared that, standing as "an exile" by the tomb of the Emperor, he was the representative of his teachings, which he summed up in the motto, "Govern for the people, by the people." Such a sentiment from the lips of an Emperor's son is enough to make all the dead Stuarts and Bourbons grow hot in their graves.

Everything is charged on the Jesuits nowadays. Mr. Whalley, M. P., says that they are at the bottom of the peculiar and venomous zeal with which the Tichborne claimant is fought in the English courts. They are now accused of having fabricated the astounding sentiments which Bismarck lately expressed in a conversation with the reporter of an American newspaper. The Chancellor was reported to have declared that he wished to crush Rome only in order to crush Christianity, and that he would if he could eradicate the idea of God from the minds of the people, and replace it by the idea of the State. Further, the State could preserve itself only by destroying all family and religious allegiance; itself must be sole and supreme. These terrific utterances, the *North German Gazette* says, Bismarck never made, and it adds that the Jesuits were the authors of the falsehood.

Ex-Gov. Palmer, in his speech at Clinton, Ill., a full report of which we publish elsewhere, took the ground that the Dartmouth College decision is the law of the land, and cannot be upset short of upsetting or amending the Constitution; that railroad charters are contracts between the corporators and the State, and cannot be amended in any material respect without the consent of the corporators; that railroad companies are common carriers, and are subject to the obligations imposed by the common law; that the common law is ample in its powers to correct all abuses of railroads and other carriers, if enforced; and, finally, that we have more laws on the statute-book, additional to the common law, than we can enforce. We commend this speech to the careful consideration of everybody interested in railway legislation.

There ought to be some limit of time outside of which unrepentant salary-grabbers cannot hope for absolution. We should say that this time had come. Those Congressmen who drew their pay, went home with it in their pockets, and then turned it over to the United States Treasury within a month or two, after satisfying themselves that their constituents were opposed to it, may possibly be conceded to have acted in deference to public opinion. But those gentlemen who have not yet returned the money, or who still leave it in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms subject to their order at any time, must now regard themselves as barred out by the statute of limitations. All Congressmen who proposed to return the money from a conviction that the increase was wrong, or in deference to public sentiment, have done so before this time. Any return after this may be safely regarded as death-bed repentance.

If the engines had not unaccountably stopped running, and if the rudder-ropes had been of incombustible iron instead of hemp, and if somebody had had sense enough to distribute some of the 500 life-preservers among the passengers, all the witnesses before the Investigating Committee of the Treasury Department agree that the loss of life in the Wawasset disaster might have been much less. The evidence collected yesterday throws no light on the origin of the fire, and leaves some other important points in doubt. The Captain states that there were 125 passengers on board, exclusive of children. In behalf of the owners, an attempt was made to prove that the Wawasset was allowed to carry 150 passengers, and that the number 50 in the certificate or file is a clerical error. The engineer, who has been charged with deserting the engine-room for the bar-room, swore stoutly that he was at his post.

In Gen. Butler's defense of the Congressional back-pay steal he took the ground that all classes of persons had grabbed everything the law allowed them, and, among others, declared that the workmen in the public shops had taken their back-pay. The case of the workmen getting back-pay rests upon these facts: When the Eight-Hour law was passed, it was stipulated that there should be no reduction of wages because of the reduction of the hours of work. But the officers in charge of several of the public works refused to pay for eight hours' work more than four-fifths of what had been paid for ten hours' work. The workmen protested, claiming their full pay, and, pending a decision, a considerable sum of wages accumulated. Finally it was decided that the reduction of 20 per cent of wages was wrong, and that it should be paid to the men, and this is what Butler calls grabbing back-pay, and it is with this that he compares the action of Congress in voting the members increased pay, the increase to begin two years back.

The Chicago produce markets were quite active yesterday, and variable. Mess pork was in good demand, and steady at $15.95@16.00 cash or seller September. Lard was quiet and a shade easier at 7⅞c per lb for winter, and 7⅝c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm at 7⅛@8c for shoulders, 9⅝@9⅞c for short middles, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were active and ½c lower, at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and 1c higher, at 92c per gallon. Flour was strong and quiet. Wheat was active at Thursday's average of prices, closing at $1.22½ cash, $1.18¼@1.18⅜ seller the month, and $1.12¼@1.12⅜ seller September. Corn was active and a shade lower, closing strong at 40c cash, and 39⅝c seller September. Oats were active and ¼c higher, closing at 28c cash, and 26⅜c seller September. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, closing at 65½c. Barley was less active, and 2c lower, closing at $1.01 seller September, and 78c for No. 3 do. Hogs were in demand at $4.30@4.90, closing easy. The cattle market remains dull and weak. Sales at $2.00@5.50. Sheep were quiet and steady.

Third-term itching is not confined altogether to Harlan's Washington *Chronicle*. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* has a touch of it. While professing to believe that Gen. Grant views the third-term principle with high disdain, and that his wishes are limited to naming his successor, the *Gazette* holds that popular objections to third terms are founded upon an altogether exaggerated estimate of their evils, as thus:

> That a third term of office, bestowed on any one person, endangers the liberties of the people, is in the highest degree absurd. Roman politics were corrupt to rottenness before Cæsar's day. Whatever minor corruptions there may be in American politics, those who are conversant with political affairs know that Lincoln and Grant were the candidates of the people. There was no essential corruption attending their elections—or if there was, it was entirely unnecessary, as there were sufficient honest votes cast in their favor to elect them. So long as the people are not generally corrupted, and exert their proper influence in the selection of Presidential candidates, and so long as our army is small and scattered, our liberties are not endangered by the number of terms a President may hold. *On the contrary, the welfare of the people is apt to be promoted*—as the selection of a candidate for a third term is likely to be more than else an incitement to continued well-doing.

The Rev. H. Vogel, pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Madison, Wis., has published his views on the Sunday-beer question. He holds that the observance of the first day of the week, or Sunday, for religious purposes, is a human and not a divine ordination; that the observance of the seventh day, or Sabbath, is a Jewish and not a Christian rite; that the observance of Sunday is in the nature of a Christian privilege, and that it should not be infringed upon by boisterous sports in saloons or elsewhere, but that it is not becoming in Christians to enforce any particular mode of observing Sunday upon other people, though they may rightfully persuade them to attend religious exercises. Mr. Vogel thinks that a regulation requiring the saloons to close during the hour of Sunday morning service, and allowing them to remain open during the remainder of the day under suitable surveillance for the preservation of good order, is all that either religion or good government can justly require. He opposes coercive temperance laws, and thinks that no Biblical authority can be found for them.

That was a very sensible position which the Rev. Robert Collyer took in his communication to THE TRIBUNE relative to the ministers' half-pay. He is in favor of charging ministers full price for railroad travel, for clothes, for books, and newspapers, and for the other necessaries and luxuries in life to which they acquire title. He bases the justice of this policy upon the fact that ministers nowadays receive as good pay, according to their talent and deserts, as any other class of people. No one will be inclined to deny this so far as large cities and prosperous country districts are concerned. It is time that the clergy should voluntarily shed the garb of mendicancy which the scoffers have put upon them. Professed monks, who take a vow to live from the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table, may with more reason ask gratuities and discounts, though we have an idea that they would do better, as a rule, by going to work, like Paul, and earning their bread. But the Protestant ministers of to-day rather pride themselves, we think, upon giving their congregations and the public generally the worth of their salary, which is by no means inadequate to the support of a family that pays as it goes. The salaries for Protestant pulpits range from $2,000 to $20,000 a year; in prosperous communities, in proportion to the wealth of the congregations and the style which the minister is required to sustain. The salary is exclusive of the subscriptions for summer vacations, the free rent of the parsonage, and the periodical presents contributed by the congregations. Under these circumstances, we should say that ministers, as a rule, can afford to pay full railroad fare as well as the farmer, and thereby lend his countenance to the abolition of a pernicious system.

The *Expositor*, a weekly paper, published for gratuitous distribution, has a bad breaking-out at the mouth against the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, in reference to the printing of the Relief Society's report in Boston instead of Chicago. If the *Expositor*, or those whom it represents, would formulate their views in reference to this printing question, instead of blackguarding Mr. Collier, the public would be able to understand a trifle better the gravamen of their complaint. If it is intended to say that the Relief Society had no right to get their printing done in Boston, that is one thing. If it is intended to say that, in view of the fact that the Report was a sort of Memorial document, the printing ought to have been done in Chicago, that is another thing. If it is intended to say that because a large number of Chicago printers were burnt out, therefore the job ought to have been given to one of them, to the exclusion of the rest, that is still another thing. The number of people residing in Chicago who get their clothing made in Boston, for one reason or another satisfactory to themselves, regardless of the existence of experienced tailors in their own midst, is pretty large. These people, and most others, we apprehend, will regard the yelping with which Mr. Collier and the Printing Committee of the Relief Society have been molested as little better than gratuitous impudence.

## THE IRON-WORKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the heaters at the North Side Rolling-Mill, which has in turn involved a strike of the other steel and iron workers also, and the employes of the Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company, still continues, with very little prospect of a compromise being reached. The whole matter will be out of the hands of either party in ten days, however, as by that time the orders held by the Company will have expired. As in the present dull condition of the iron trade no more iron work can be expected for either workmen or employers, this may be a virtual settlement for the whole question until business revives again. Meanwhile, the operations of the Company are paralyzed, and 1,500 men are thrown out of employment at the very time when they can least afford it.

There are two sides to this question as to all others. It will be difficult for the heaters to justify themselves in forcing the large majority of their fellow-workmen out of employment. Without their skilled and responsible labor which prepares the steel and iron for the other workmen, it is impossible for the latter to do anything, and, as there are but sixty of these heaters, upon these sixty must fall the responsibility of keeping over 1,400 men out of work. The final responsibility, however, rests upon the different mill-unions throughout the West. When the workmen in question notified the Company that they should strike if their demand was not yielded, the employers met them, and there was a fair prospect of an amicable settlement of the difficulty by a compromise, which the union, however, prevented, by rigidly enforcing its rules.

On the other hand, the heaters will have very general sympathy in any effort they may make to obtain the highest possible rate of wages out of the Iron and Steel Association, or any of its members, when the character of their gigantic monopoly, and the extraordinary privileges and immunities which they have demanded and obtained from Congress, are considered. The heater is a skilled workman whose labor deserves handsome remuneration. In the working of steel, the whole responsibility rests upon him, and the real value of the rail depends upon his knowledge of his business. He brings more than mere physical labor to bear upon his work, and he is therefore deserving of large pay. When he therefore comes forward and demands an increase of pay, the Company has no right to complain. From the very outset, the Association has been constantly demanding higher tariffs and more exorbitant protection—that is, larger license to plunder the public. In the first place, it secured a valuable patent on the Bessemer steel process, and thus shut out competition in this country. Then when the demand for steel rails became large, and when they were boasting that they could manufacture steel as cheaply as it could be made in England, and were thus in a condition to successfully compete with that country, they went to Congress and got a tariff imposed of over $25 per ton, and from that time to this they have had absolute and even tyrannical control of the market. It does not lie in their mouths, therefore, to inveigh against their workmen because they want a few more cents a day for their labor. If they themselves had not been exacting the last dollar of their customers, and calling upon Congress to help them to cut off competition, they might complain of the action of the heaters with a good grace, and might expect to receive some sympathy at the stoppage of their business. If, however, the heaters should succeed in getting out of them all they have squeezed out of the people by systematic tariff-robbery, and if they should lose their pending contracts with the various railroad corporations by reason of the present stoppage, it would be no more nor less than a just retribution for their own exactions. Corporations which are in the habit of grinding people by wholesale ought not to complain if their workmen now and then follow their example and attempt it by retail.

## THE "NATIONAL UNIVERSITY" HUMBUG.

For several years there have been active efforts made to cultivate a public sentiment in favor of the establishment of a National University, to be located at Washington City, and to be supported by a national tax. This scheme has progressed slowly, though, as long ago as 1869, Prof. J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, obtained a sort of indorsement of such an establishment from the National Educational Association,—an indorsement which, in a modified form, has been substantially repeated at the annual sessions of the Association since then. At the recent meeting held at Elmira, N. Y., President Eliot, of Harvard University, made a report on this subject, which is so eminently practical, and so clear and comprehensive in its array of facts, that it cannot fail to attract general attention. The report is divided into three parts: 1. An account of what has been done on this subject since 1869. 2. An examination of two bills introduced in the Senate of the United States to establish a National University. 3. A discussion of the true policy of our Government upon the subject of university education. It is the last part of this report which has a peculiar interest to the general public.

In the various discussions that have taken place on this subject there is often the direct assertion, and always the assumption, that it is the duty of the Government to maintain a grand university and furnish the people of the country with the means of acquiring a university education. This assumption extends to a number of other matters, such as the duty of Government to provide national roads, national telegraphs, national canals, national schools, national farms, national vessels to carry on the national and domestic commerce, national foundries, ship-yards, and rolling-mills, and various other schemes. The fallacy of this assumption is admirably exposed in President Eliot's report. He shows the wide difference between a government like ours, composed merely of public agents hired to perform certain duties, and a government founded on the theory of Divine right. Forgetting this distinction, it is argued that the Government is the guardian of the public civilization and morals, and should be the embodiment of the national character and aspirations; and that this moral Government, this corporate representative of a Christian nation, has high duties and functions commensurate with its great powers, and none more imperative than that of diffusing knowledge and advancing science. But President Eliot holds that a free government does not hold this paternal relation to the people. It is not the guardian of the nation's morals, is not responsible for the national character, and is itself merely one of the products of that character. The doctrine of State personality, and the elevation of a government as a teacher of morals, is natural enough when the government is supposed to exist by Divine right, but has no application in a government which is purely an agency controlled by limitations of power, and having none but delegated authority. He points out the logical fact that if the Government should direct our secular education, because it is the guardian of the people's morals, how much more incumbent it must be on the part of the Government to direct our religious education. Outside of the United States and Switzerland, it is the doctrine of all Christian nations that religion is the supreme human interest, Government the supreme human organization, and therefore Government should care for religion to the extent of maintaining Christian religious institutions. It is conceded that it is not our duty to establish a National Church, while it is claimed that we must establish a National University, because the Government is responsible for the morals and character of the people.

President Eliot takes the true ground that a paternal government means a dependent people,—that "accursed inheritance from the days of the Divine right of Kings." But as a self-reliant people, who alone are capable of being free, we want no such government. The only government needed by a free people is that which shall do nothing not expressly assigned to it, and perform no function which any private agency may perform as well.

The greatest and the most insidious danger to our institutions and our liberties is the system of subsidies. No such thing as a subsidy or special privilege should be known or tolerated under a free government, acting as the representative of the whole people. The religion of the American people is supported by the voluntary contributions of the people, and that support is as liberal and religion itself is as much respected in this country as it is in any land where it is maintained by the Government through enforced exactions from the people. So with our school system. This is supported by local taxes, voted by each community, voluntarily paid, and expended by local boards. The higher schools are supported in like manner by a voluntary system. In other governments, where it is assumed that God takes care of the government and the government takes care of the people, all this business of religion and schools is managed by the State, and the people receive education and religion, as the paupers do soup at the alms-house, as a benefaction from the Government. A paternal government destroys individual enterprise, paralyzes personal industry, and creates a nation of dependents and mendicants. The voluntary system of the United States encourages thrift, makes the entire population self-reliant; makes them free, and jealous and watchful of their liberties. The American system teaches the people to think, speak, and act for, and take care of, themselves, and, as a consequence, they must be free.

This document of President Eliot is a vigorous and valuable contribution to the literature of the day. Though confined to the subject of a National University, its argument applies with equal force to all the various schemes of governmental patronage which are now urged upon Congress. We commend the report to the thoughtful reading of the friends of education and of popular independence and freedom.

## NOTES AND OPINION.

The regular call for a Republican County Convention at Kankakee, Ill., Oct. 1, is addressed to—

> The Republican voters of Kankakee County, who are in favor of controlling by law the railroads of our State, and all other corporations and monopolies now oppressing the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, and who are in favor of reducing taxes to the lowest practicable extent.

Mr. M. J. Sheridan, who signs the above as Chairman of the Republican Committee, is a member of the Illinois Legislature. Now, a test which excludes some of the 2,591 Republican votes must also exclude all of the 336 who were not, last year, Republican voters. Why, then, address it to Republican voters at all?

—In LaSalle County, Ill., the new test for Republican voters appears in a modified form, and the call for a county convention at Ottawa, Sept. 9, is addressed to—

> The voters of LaSalle County, Ill., who are in sympathy with, and devoted to, the principles of the Republican party, and are opposed to extortion and unjust discrimination in any shape or form whatever.

—In Christian County, Ill. (Grant, 2,240; Greeley, 2,633), the farmers, in mass-meeting, have ordered a delegate convention at Taylorville, Sept. 6, to nominate a county ticket; and the regular call for a "Democratic and Liberal" Convention, Aug. 18, reads as if nothing has happened since last year. The Taylorville *Democrat*, however, says:

> This determination on the part of the farmers to nominate a ticket has put some of the lovers of the dear people to their wit's end as to which trail will lead to fame and fortune. The "anything, O Lord," as a matter of course and necessity, are fast falling into the opinion that they are farmers' men, dyed in the wool. And this class, we may say, are getting as thick as wicked fiddlers in the wicked Jerusalem.

—The call for a Farmers' Convention at Lacon, Marshall County, Ill., Sept. 5, says:

> Let us not be deceived by the promises of politicians who have brought upon us these wide-spread evils, but who, now as soon as their hold on the offices is threatened, promise to reform these abuses that their legislation and practices have created. The people have trusted them and they deceived them, and are no longer worthy of confidence.

—In Calhoun County, Ill. (Grant, 426; Greeley, 560), the Democrats have openly abandoned their organization, and propose to meet on Monday, Sept. 8, to join Republicans in a local reform movement.

—In Macoupin County, Ill. (Grant, 3,081; Greeley, 3,235), the farmers in mass meeting have ordered a delegate Convention of Clubs and Granges, Sept. 29, to nominate a ticket. The Republicans have solemnly put their affairs into insolvency, Gen. John I. Rinaker, Receiver. The Carlinville *Enquirer* (Democratic) says:

> The action of the farmers on Monday last broke up the Grant party in Macoupin County, unless the Democracy do something to give it life and vitality. Let the Democracy, as one man, come up to the help of the farmers in their war upon corruption, monopolists, salary-grabs, national bank swindles, tariff robberies, and the kindred evils which Grantism has fastened upon the country—let them work with the farmers and aid them in carrying on a war against robbers in office who have well-nigh destroyed our country.

—In St. Clair County, Ill. (Grant, 4,215; Greeley, 4,099), it is understood that both the old party organizations are counted out this year.

—The Princeton (Ill.) *Republican* pleads for the Republican party, saying:

> It is a fact, that the Republican party is in full accord with the anti-monopoly spirit; that the evidence of this fact consists in action; and that Republicans cannot consistently desert the party without at the same time turning their backs upon the anti-monopoly movement. Anti-monopoly Republicans control the party, and, in fact, comprise the bone and sinew of the anti-monopoly workers. They are entitled to a large share of the credit for the work already accomplished, for the movement for railroad reform has had their hearty sympathy and co-operation from the start.

—The Dixon (Ill.) *Telegraph* says:

> Our old Republican friends, Col. A. P. Dysart and Mr. Zach. Emmert, each have splendid farms near Nachusa, covered with choice fruit and all under splendid cultivation, and yet they are not happy. They now write to the papers that they want a new party, not made up as are poor boys' pants "out of dad's old ones," but a new party of new material—material which is to be nothing more nor less than honest men.... We would suggest to our friends that they could accomplish more good in a much shorter way, if reform is their object, by assisting Republicans in removing from office and power any of those politicians who have proven dishonest or unworthy.

—The Republican party has changed. It is fast falling from its high estate. The confidence once reposed in that party by the people is no longer felt. Its leaders are roaming after strange gods. . . . Instead of retrenchment and reform, those corrupt legislators have been engaged in a wicked and monstrous attempt to defraud and rob the Government and the people. The record they have made looks bad. The people are getting discouraged. Do you blame them?—*Sycamore (Ill.) Weekly.*

—The world is growing better, not worse. We are a purer and better forty millions of people than the world has ever seen before, and no small part of the credit for the improvement is due to the Republican party. To call the party corrupt because some of its hangers-on are dishonest, is as false as would be to call the sun an orb of darkness because there are dark spots upon its shining surface.—*Sycamore (Ill.) True Republican.*

—Under existing circumstances we are to be cursed with one more session of aristocratic legislation of six months' duration (the last I hope. *Let us resolve, and stand by that resolve,* that we will not support any man belonging to any of the professions; neither will we support any man who has ever been a member of the Legislature. To say the least he has kept bad company, and the seeds of corruption are deeply seated in his nature. Elect none but those whose interests are identified with the working classes, as this is a contest between capital and labor; let us support men who have business at home, who will not spend a few hundred thousand dollars in remodelling the judicial districts, and changing the times of holding courts; in making and unmaking road and school laws for no reason, only to spin out the time. Why should we hire a bungling mechanic to do a job at ruinous prices, which we can do much better and cheaper ourselves.—*Urial Mills in Salem (Ill.) Advocate.*

—The whole State will look with the deepest anxiety and interest on the action of the gentlemen composing the Board of Equalization in regard to their disposal of a question involving the taxing of corporate property worth at least $250,000,000, and which is yielding an annual interest of not less than 8 per cent to its owners, every cent of which is paid by the people of Illinois. No one desires to wrong a railroad who comprehends their value to the State and its thousand varied industries; but all do demand that the roads shall pay their fair and full equivalent of taxation. Let the Board of Equalization see to it that they do so.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—The Dubuque *Herald* says one of our principal agricultural-implement dealers states that the advance in freight tariffs between Chicago and Dubuque upon goods in his line of trade is fully 20 per cent since the 1st of July, and he now pays $7.50 per car-load more on the shipment of reapers from Rockford, Ill., than formerly. This gentleman further expresses the opinion that the action of the Grangers in Illinois will cost the farmers of Iowa $5,000,000 more to move their grain to market this year than it did last.—*Galena (Ill.) Gazette.*

"The action of the Grangers of Illinois will cost the farmers of Iowa $5,000,000," etc. Well, Brown, that's pretty cheeky. Will you please tell us what the Grangers had to do with the passage of the law? We have an idea in this vicinity that the Legislature passed the law and should be held responsible for it. It is true that the agitation by the Grangers *induced* the Legislature to pass *a* law, but the law by no means suited the farmers. They accepted it because, like the editor of the Galena *Gazette*, and all other citizens, they were obliged to. And these said Grangers will keep on agitating this question until the right kind of relief is afforded, if it takes a score of years.—*Carroll County (Ill.) Gazette.*

—The Bloomington *Leader*, in reference to the pretense that the new Illinois Railroad law compelled the railroads to fix certain rates within the State, and to charge the same rates outside of the State, thus compelling them to avoid Chicago, says: "This is all the veriest nonsense and imposition. The managers of railroads were not so shallow as to believe any such thing; nor will they find the people of Illinois *so thin* in that direction as to be thus imposed upon. The roads could, as they well know, have brought that grain to Chicago at even lower rates than previously, had they been so disposed; and the Commissioners, so far from taking any steps to prevent it, would have been rejoiced to see it. This game to render the Illinois law odious, and break it down and with it those who enacted it, as well as the party that supports it, is *too thin*, it is played out, and people are beginning to see through and to despise the attempted imposition. *Nous verrons.*

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* discussing "Vanderbilt's" railroad kingship, says: "Meanwhile, the people of the United States in general, observing the vast strides of these railroad giants toward universal dominion, will be thinking out the means of checking them in their career of aggrandizement, and curbing a power which is already too vast and too dangerous to be contemplated with equanimity. Government ownership of the railroads may be the only effectual remedy; and to that, with all its obvious evils, we greatly suspect the country will be driven at last.

## MILWAUKEE.

### Review of State Militia—Allen and Baggio Sentenced.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Gov. Washburn, Adjutant-General Monteith, Aide-de-Camp Ferguson, and Surgeon-General Wolcott inspected the First Regiment Wisconsin State Militia this afternoon. The review took place in Market Square, where the regiment was ordered by Col. Hathaway. Eight companies, including the Governor's Guard, were in line, the right resting on Mason street and left on Oneida. After the review the regiment paraded through the principal streets, and stacked arms at Milwaukee Garden. On the return march Gov. Washburn addressed the Governor's Guard, before the Newhall House, whither they had gone to pay him a visit of honor as their patron. In the evening a grand concert was in order at the garden, but was not as well attended as it would have been had the weather been more favorable to promenades about the grounds.

Allen and Baggio, the Wheeler burglars, were arraigned in the Municipal Court this morning, and sentenced to hard labor for a term of three years at the State Prison near Waupun. When asked if they had anything to say to the Court, Allen requested to be sent to State Prison, and not to the House of Correction, on account of impaired health since his encounter with Simmons and Laughlin. The prisoners were securely ironed, and were taken to Waupun in the afternoon by Sheriff McDonald and Deputy Hackett.

### Accidentally Shot.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15.—A lady, named Jerz, was accidentally shot to-night by Solom J. Fell, a saloon-keeper. He had a pistol knocked out of his pocket while scuffling in fun with a friend. The pistol striking the pavement, exploded, and the ball entered Mrs. Jerz's abdomen. The wound will probably prove fatal. No blame attached to Fell.

### Indian Council.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPARTA, Wis., Aug. 15.—The Wisconsin Winnebagoes were met in council to-day by Chiefs from Nebraska, Little Decorah, Little Thunder, and Gray Wolf, who urged upon this portion of the tribe to leave Wisconsin. After talking for two hours, the meeting adjourned till next Tuesday.

### A Valuable Freight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—The United States Treasury car passed East to-day, coming through from California via the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, with a large quantity of California gold on board.

## WAWASSET INVESTIGATION.

### Official Investigation into the Causes of the Disaster—The Testimony Offered To-Day.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The Wawasset Investigation Committee held its first session this morning. Several of the survivors were examined. The ship's officers attempted, by one witness, to make the defense that they were authorized to carry 150 passengers, and not fifty, as the license on file in the Treasury Department provides. They claim that there is an error in recording the duplicate license, which should permit the vessel to carry 150 passengers on her regular trips. The engineer stoutly maintained that he was in close attendance upon his engine. The officer could not deny that the wheel ropes were of hemp, and that the main efforts of the Captain in the first moments of the disaster, were directed to pouring water upon the wheel ropes. If these ropes had not been burned off immediately, as they would not have been had they been of iron, it is believed that control of the steamer would have been retained long enough to beach her in shallower water, where more persons could have been rescued.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The examination into the Wawasset disaster was commenced to-day, at the Treasury Department, before George W. Taylor, Acting-Superintending Inspector-General of Steamboats; William Rose, Inspector of Hulls at Savannah, Ga.; and John E. Edgar, Inspector of Boilers at Norfolk, Va. The main matters of inquiry were: First, the equipment of the steamer; second, the origin of the fire; third, the conduct of the licensed officers, both prior and subsequent to the alarm being given.

The first witnesses examined were James D. Lowery, Inspector of Hulls, and William O'Saville, Inspector of Boilers at Baltimore, who made the last inspection, and from whose testimony it appeared that the steamer was thoroughly inspected in March last, and everything which the law requires was found there, with but a single exception.

Captain Wood, of the Wawasset, said that at the time of the alarm of fire he called to passengers to keep cool, as he did not see any reason for excitement. He thought there would be time to put out the fire, but in less time than he could now relate the facts the flames burst out in heavy volumes. The pilot was licensed by the United States, but the Captain was not. It was impossible for him to get aft after the fire was discovered. What he did on that occasion he would repeat under future similar circumstances. He thought the fire originated in the firemen's room. No doubt the fire had been burning for some time before the door was opened, which act gave a draft to the flames. The engineer was driven from his room in an instant. The mate and clerk generally have charge of the passengers and freight, but at the time of the fire they were trying to save the passengers. Nobody was specially attending to the boats at the time of the fire. Only one passenger was lost forward. The Captain said there were on board 125 passengers, not counting the children. The license showed that the boat was permitted to carry only fifty passengers. The Captain said that he was under the impression that he was allowed to carry 150 passengers. Fifty passengers would not pay the expenses of the steamer. The boat was well provided with all appliances for saving the boat and lives. There were between 400 and 500 life-preservers, only two of which were known to have been used. Not a soul would have been lost if the engines had not suddenly stopped.

Robert Nash, the engineer of the boat, was examined. The tillers were chain and rods, and part of rope, for ten feet on each side of the wheel. He had always found the firemen attentive to business. The steamer was as well equipped as any boat could be, and nothing whatever was the matter with the boiler to cause the fire. All that it was possible to do was done to save the passengers. The flames appeared so suddenly, and the boat was so soon on fire that no one had time to think.

Mr. Saville was recalled, and said that he had known Nash four years. He was strictly sober and a competent engineer, and was always found at his post. His character was good.

The clerk, mate, engineer, a number of the crew, and several passengers were examined, but nothing new was elicited. The testimony was to the effect that there was no chance for those aft to reach the forward part of the boat. None could tell, or even conjecture, the origin of the fire. The conduct of the officers was good throughout. Great care had always been taken to prevent fires. Orders in this respect were strict. The pumps and hose were always in good order.

The Commission adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Capt. Gedley says the license produced to-day allowing only fifty passengers to the Narrows was erroneous, as he has in his possession a permit, signed by the proper officers, allowing for this year, as heretofore, 150 passengers.

## QUINCY.

### A Blundering Police Raid—Arrangements for Live Stock Shipments for Texas.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 15.—This city has been greatly excited for several days over the arrest of several young men, sons of some of our best known citizens, on a charged that they belonged to a regularly organized band of burglars and counterfeiters, and that they were responsible for a number of robberies which have been committed here within the past two months. An investigation proved, however, that the police mistook a little private club for a band of desperadoes, and captured a lot of amateur actors and negro minstrels. The arrests were made with such unnecessary violence that the affair is likely to result in trouble to the blundering police authorities.

A meeting of citizens is called for to-morrow evening, to organize a Corn Exchange.

The Stock Yards in this city are being put in proper order for the reception of Texas cattle from the Missouri, Kansas & Pacific Railroad. G. H. Davis, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Stock Yards, leaves for Texas, to make arrangement for the shipment of cattle by that road to Chicago and the East.

## SPRINGFIELD.

### Charges for Grain-Inspection—Official Bond Filed.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 15.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to-day ordered A. H. Harper, Chief Inspector of Grain at Chicago, to charge, hereafter, for grain inspected from cars into store, 30 cents per car, and for grain inspected from store to vessels 50 cents per 1,000 bushels.

Hon. E. C. Harnberger has filed his official bond in the office of the Secretary of State.

The Grosham & Fontagne Manufacturing Company of Chicago, capital $150,000, has received license to organize.

### Trial for Assault with Intent to Kill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JOLIET, Aug. 15.—There was considerable excitement here to-day, occasioned by the trial of one William B. Buchanan for assault with intent to kill. It appears that the said William B. Buchanan was a clerk in the Robertson House, and that he and W. B. Caswell, the landlord, had some difficulty which led to blows, in which difficulty Caswell got the worst of the encounter. Suit was brought against Mr. Buchanan, in behalf of the people, for assault with intent to kill. The trial came off to-day before Judge Hendericks. The decision was, no cause for action.

### Fatal Runaway.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—A train on the East Saginaw and Saginaw City Railroad to-day frightened a passing team, which ran away. The team was attached to a heavy lumber-wagon. A German named Ortman, who was driving, and his son, were thrown from the load of lumber, and the wagon passed over Ortman's body. He died in about twenty minutes. The son, a lad about 14 years of age, was thrown some distance, striking on his head, and his injuries are supposed to be serious, if not fatal.

### Nebraska Items.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Aug. 15.—A large body of Russian emigrants passed through Plattsmouth for settlement in the interior of Nebraska.

The District Normal Teachers' Institute is in session at Ashland, Saunders County, for several counties. Sixty to seventy teachers are present under the State Superintendent and normal teachers.

### Alleged Abortion.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 15.—On the 28th of July a young man and woman reached Jacksonville, and registered at the College Avenue Hotel as "Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall, Peoria." The same day Hall left, saying to Mr. Aspinwall, the proprietor of the hotel, that he would return in a few days. The following day the woman was taken severely ill, and, as she confesses, the illness was the result of medicine taken to produce an abortion. She has since been confined to her bed at the hotel, and will probably die. She says that her true name is Martha Guellet; that the man who brought her to the hotel is her seducer; that his name is Hall, and that his father is a physician and druggist at Peoria; that the first bottle of medicine which she got to produce the abortion was furnished by young Hall's father, the second by young Hall himself, and the third was purchased from a druggist here.

## CANADA.

### The Press and People Still Excited Over the Recent Prorogation—Resolutions Adopted by an Indignation Meeting at Ottawa—Rumor that the Pacific Railway Contract Has Been Thrown Up.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 15.—The morning papers publish the Governor-General's written explanation. The *Globe* criticises the document at length, though not severely, and arrives at the conclusion that Lord Dufferin has shown himself in his statements singularly considerate of the Ministers and inconsiderate of his own position in the interests of the Canadian people; while on the other hand the *Mail* contends that he met several points pressed on his notice with great force, and advanced arguments which are incontrovertible in favor of the course he adopted. The *Mail* endeavors to divert popular indignation at the course pursued, by charging the Opposition with being disloyal banditti and insulting the Crown.

Despite the efforts of the ministerial organs and the Government, a wave of popular indignation is rolling up which will ere long overwhelm and remove the disgrace created by this despotic Administration.

The Ontario Teachers' Association concluded its sessions to-day. Prof. Goldwin Smith was elected President.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—It is stated on good authority that the Pacific Railway contract has been canceled, and Allan thrown overboard. It is understood that none of the members who memorialized the Governor have drawn mileage and indemnity, though entitled to do so.

At an indignation meeting of members opposing prorogation, which extended far into the morning, the following resolutions were adopted:

> That the prorogation of Parliament without giving the House of Commons the opportunity of prosecuting the inquiry it had already undertaken is a gross violation of the privileges and independence of Parliament and of the rights of the people.
>
> That, in the opinion of this meeting, the House of Commons is the proper body to institute and prosecute an inquiry into the pending charges against the Ministry, and the act of the Ministry in removing the inquiry from the House of Commons, and appointing a Commission of their own to try themselves, is a gross violation of the rights and privileges of Parliament, and it will be the imperative duty of the House of Commons, at the earliest moment at which it is allowed to meet, to take the matter into its own hands and prosecute an inquiry.

It is now rumored that the Government are yet undecided on the personnel of the Royal Commission. The proceedings of the past day or two are regarded as certain to result in the downfall of the Government.

The Duke of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, and Sir Hugh Allan are here.

Prisoners' counsel in the Gordon kidnapping case have had an interview with the Government.

HALIFAX, Aug. 15.—Nova Scotia newspapers are strong in denunciation of the course of the Governor-General. Three papers defend the Government, but are directly in its pay; two receive Government printing, and the editor and proprietor of the other is a Government officer.

## MICHIGAN CITY.

### Desperate Encounter Between the Deputy Warden of the State Prison and a Convict—The Convict Shot Dead.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 15.—This morning, while Mr. Charles A. Manning, the Deputy-Warden of the prison, and Mr. St. John, President of the Board of Directors, were alone in the guard-room of the prison, Joseph Simpson, a prisoner, having armed himself with a cooper's broad axe, a most murderous weapon, came into the room with the evident intent to murder the Deputy-Warden. He at once advanced upon Manning, saying, "D—n you, I will kill you." The Deputy drew his revolver and ordered the man from the room or he would shoot him. The only response the prisoner made was an attempt to strike with the axe, springing from side to side to avoid the pistol, and advancing upon the Deputy, who still continued to order the man from the room on pain of being shot. At this juncture Mr. St. John, who could obtain no better weapon than an arm chair, called to the Deputy to hold on. He then aimed a blow at the prisoner with the chair, which unfortunately touched the Deputy, who was somewhat in the rear of Mr. St. John at the time. The blow, however, fell upon the prisoner, but with insufficient force to prevent his further advance. Recovering himself, he rushed at the Deputy, aiming a blow, when the Deputy fired. Not daunted for an instant, the prisoner still advanced, when the Deputy fired twice. Again, mustering his final strength, the prisoner threw the axe with all his force, narrowly missing the Deputy's head. The prisoner now fell back, and as he fell the Deputy fired the fourth shot. The second shot was fatal, as was afterwards discovered. No motive for the murderous attack is known except that he was an escaped convict, and had an idea that Mr. Manning had reported him to the prison where he escaped.

A Coroner's jury was summoned, who returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, entirely exonerating Mr. Manning, the Deputy-Warden, from all blame, being driven to this extremity to preserve his own life and the discipline of the prison.

## GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

### Treasurer Spinner Talks Wisely About Specie Payments and Bond Conversions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Treasurer Spinner, in a letter published to-day, says: "Resumption of specie payment has been, and I think will continue to be, put off until the time when the balance of trade shall be in our favor. When that time arrives resumption will be easy. In truth, it will from that cause come of its own accord. The conversion of government stocks from a higher to a lower rate of interest is now progressing quite as fast as the available force of the Treasury Department can comfortably manage it, and the prospect of its continuance seems to be pretty certainly assured. It is now a question with the Secretary whether he will continue the exchange for a 5 per cent stock or wait until he can place the new stock at 4½, or even at 4 per cent."

### The Henshaw Murder-Trial at Winchester, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 15.—This has been an unusually interesting day for the murder trial at Winchester. The defense brought out some very strong testimony, to the effect that the defendant had been threatened by the murdered man. The interest culminated when the defendant was put on the stand. He was represented as a tall, stout, fine-looking man. His testimony was given in a straightforward and very effective manner, and, while public opinion is still divided about the merits of the case, considerable sympathy is felt for the prisoner. The arguments of the different attorneys will begin to-morrow, but the case will probably not be given to the jury before Tuesday or Wednesday.

### Sale of a Distillery by the United States Government.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 15.—The distillery of John McNellis, at Au Sable, in Grundy County, near Morris, was sold by order of the Government on Tuesday last, for non-payment of taxes. The establishment was struck off to Mr. Emery of Morris for about $2,000, leaving a balance of about $7,000 for McNellis and his bondsmen still to make up.

### Fatal Fall.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 15.—John Bailey, while walking along the street last night, stumbled and fell on the pavement, breaking his neck. He was an uncle of Richard Bailey Norton, formerly Mayor of Chicago, and was adopted and educated by Bishop Strand, of Toronto.

### The Chinese Conspirators in San Francisco Escape Punishment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The conspirators Hop Yee Tong, through Chinese testimony, escaped conviction. The jury found them not guilty.

### All Safe.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Aug. 15.—The Block Island mail yacht T. F. Dixon, for which great anxiety was felt on Wednesday and Thursday, did not leave the Island until this afternoon because of the storm.

# THE CHOLERA.

## Its History---Order and Mode of Progress.

## Symptoms---Not Contagious---Infectious ---Exciting Cause---Predisposing Causes.

## Mode of Approach---Facts Concerning Epidemics---Mortality---Sanitary Measures.

## Duties of Municipal Authorities and of Individuals---Prophylaxis---Treatment.

HISTORY.

The cholera has probably existed from all time. Hippocrates and Celsus seem to have encountered the disease. The first reports of it in modern times date from the visit of the Portuguese, in the year 1500, to India, where they found the epidemic prevailing. The first record of its advance beyond the area of India dates from 1817. During the fifteen years following this date, it traversed almost every country, visiting America in 1832, '33, and '34. In 1847, it a second time left India, reaching the United States through Europe, in 1849, and continuing to appear in different parts of this country, with more or less severity, in '50, '51, '52, and '54. In 1865 it again extended from India, invading Europe, and reaching America in 1866. In 1870 it appeared in Russia and in Cuba. In 1871 it prevailed in Persia and Germany,—a few cases also occurring in London and Paris in August of that year.

TERRITORIAL RANGE.

The cholera seems indigenous to certain well-defined portions of India. Within these limits it prevails with more or less intensity from year to year. From time to time, it oversteps these bounds, and the cholera-wave advances more or less generally over the earth. Some countries have as yet been exempt from its inroads: Among these are Australia, New Zealand, and some portions of the southern coast of Africa, and of South America, Iceland, Bermuda, the Faroe, Azore, and other islands.

ORDER AND MODE OF PROGRESS.

The order of the progress of the disease from place to place is apparently irregular and capricious. The more recent theories as to its development, however, tend to reconcile those irregularities. It generally pursues the line of travel, taking localities in regular order; but there are many marked exceptions to this rule. It never travels faster than man, and its rate of speed increases with the facilities of locomotion. In India it moved 75 miles a week; in crossing the Atlantic it has moved 300 or 400 miles in the same time. It has several times pursued the same course from India through Europe, but the line of its advance is not always the same. Sometimes it radiates from the initial points; sometimes it affects belts of country, as does a storm. The wind presents no obstacle to its progress. It has advanced more rapidly in the face of a strong wind, in one direction, than with it in an opposite course.

There is reason to suppose that cholera-poison, like material substances, is occasionally carried by whirlwinds or by clouds to very great distances, as illustrated in the case of its occurrence among soldiers in an isolated camp immediately after a heavy fall of rain. The theory that the poison was brought by the storm in this instance would seem to receive corroboration from the fact that, upon removal of the soldiers from this camp, the disease ceased, as if the cause of it had been left on the spot where it fell.

All the facts, however, with very rare exceptions of the kind just mentioned, indicate that the cholera is carried around the earth from man to man; that the poison of the disease in the discharges of one patient affect others exposed to it under certain circumstances; and that thus the disorder disseminates itself by a sort of leavening power, which continues so long as the vitality of the poison and the circumstances favoring its action endure.

SYMPTOMS.

An attack of cholera may be easily recognized by these symptoms, mentioned in the general order of their occurrence: Purging, vomiting, and cramps. The discharges are free and painless, consisting at first of the ordinary contents of the stomach and bowels,—soon, however, assuming the very characteristic appearance of rice-water. The cramps occur most frequently in the extremities. To these symptoms succeed, in the worst cases, what is termed collapse,—a condition of prostration of the vital powers, accompanied by a peculiar shrinking of the body, coldness and lividity of the surface, sodden appearance of the hands, huskiness of the voice, and intense thirst. The state of collapse involves great danger.

An ordinary diarrhea almost invariably precedes an attack of cholera; it may continue several hours or days before the incursion of the more violent symptoms. So general is this premonitory *choleraic* diarrhea, that in one series of 4,000 cases it was present in all.

The duration of the disease varies greatly with the character of the epidemic and the susceptibility of the individual. In India persons are said occasionally to fall dead with it; commonly its duration may be stated as from three hours to three days.

The Asiatic cholera cannot long be confounded with cholera morbus. The latter is seldom fatal, and is incapable of begetting its like. The cholera is often fatal, and, under certain conditions, one case may produce others.

NOT CONTAGIOUS.

It is a question of the greatest importance whether cholera is contagious. It is not contagious as is small-pox or scarlet-fever. Its law of transmission is certainly different from that of such diseases. A few facts will serve to establish this position, though in these is not embodied all the considerations which have led the great majority of the profession to the opinion above expressed.

Eight hundred and sixty patients sick with other diseases were in a hospital at Moscow, during the time in which 580 persons were sick with cholera there. The hospital consisted of three stories, communicating by stairs placed within the wards. Not one of the former class of patients became affected with the disease, although they had the same attendants as the cholera sick. Of these attendants, 123 in number, many of whom were employed in washing the clothes of both classes of patients, two only were affected with cholera, both of whom were disposed to the disease by very irregular conduct.

In the cholera hospital in Edinburgh there were 280 bodies examined. Two, and sometimes three, hours were spent over each. The room in which these dissections were made was a miserable place, 8 feet square; usually, six or eight persons were present, sometimes more; and, in an inner appartment, about 10 feet square, there lay generally six dead bodies. None of those who frequented this den of death, and who had their hands imbrued in the secretions of the dead for six hours out of twenty-four, were affected with cholera, although their hands were irritated and punctured daily.

Some attempts to inoculate the cholera have failed.

A person, out of bravado, dressed himself in the clothes of a patient dead of the disease, with impunity.

A man at Munich drank a glass of choleraic discharge without injurious effect.

A child nursing a mother fatally sick with cholera had no symptoms of it.

One attack is no security against a second.

INFECTIOUS.

Relying upon evidence of this kind, many deny that the disease is in any manner communicable. But probabilities are against this opinion; the existence of a cholera-poison in the excreta of patients has been established, though the nature of it is yet unknown. Choleraic discharges introduced into the stomachs of animals have proved harmless when fresh, as also when they have stood as long as eight days. But, when given a few days after excretion, when, as is supposed, fermentation is taking place, they have induced a disease similar, in symptoms and in the changes observed after death, to the cholera. The injection of discharges into the veins of animals has produced a like result.

In India a vessel of drinking water contaminated with dejections of a cholera-patient stood all day exposed to the sun. The next morning, that water, presenting no peculiarity of appearance, taste, or smell, was drunk by nineteen persons. Of these, within three days five were seized with cholera. At the place where this accidental experiment was made, no other than these five cases occurred, and cholera had not appeared there for several years previous to this event.

THE EXCITING CAUSE.

The cause of cholera is believed to be a peculiar poison. The nature of this virus is unknown. By some it is regarded as a subtle, intangible essence or emanation; by the majority of writers, it is thought to be a living germ-cell. Since 1838, microscopists, at each visitation of the disease in Europe, have claimed to have discovered this germ. But the commission of microscopists detailed by the British Government to investigate, in India, the claims of these discoverers, have recently reported adversely to them, and have declared that they have not been able to detect in the ejecta of cholera-patients any germ-cells which can be considered peculiar or characteristic. While, therefore, observation of the disease tends more and more to confirm the theory of organic germs as its cause, microscopy has as yet failed to detect them. The cholera-poison, whatever its exact nature, is supposed to be present in the dejections of the patient, and to be capable, under certain circumstances and in certain relations, of greatly multiplying itself, and of producing cholera in persons coming under its influence. It is thought to contaminate air and water, and to retain its power in a dried state as cholera-dust. It is supposed to enter the system from the air through the lungs, or from water or other ingesta through the stomach.

Examples of the action of this poison, thus emanating from patients, and as leaven, in favoring circumstances, multiplying itself indefinitely, may be found in these facts:

A ship, after a long voyage, with a healthy crew, anchored a few miles from a port where the cholera prevailed. In a few hours, and before any communication had been had with the shore, cases occurred on board.

An army ascending the Ganges in barges was attacked with cholera, without communicating with the land, when opposite the places where it prevailed. Upon passing these points, the disease ceased to occur. A second body of men following the first had a like experience.

A sudden, severe, and concentrated attack of cholera, lasting only a few days, occurred in Soho district, London. It was soon observed that the victims were persons supplied with water from a certain well. A lady, residing at some distance, partial to this water, had a supply brought to her daily; a friend in her house, and a servant, also, used the water; both ladies died of cholera, on the third day after its outbreak at Soho. The servant was attacked with diarrhea. A committee of an Epidemiological Society, appointed to investigate the matter, were unanimously of the opinion that the epidemic was in some way connected with the use of this water. Upon examination, a leaky sewer was found to communicate with the well.

Seven hundred occupants of a public institution in St. George's Parish, England, were exempt from cholera, though it was prevalent in the district, and numerous cases occurred on the adjacent streets. The institution was provided with an artesian well. The parish was supplied with filthy water.

THE PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

The presence of a poison, of a special cause of the disease, in the discharges, as above stated, does not alone account for all the facts relating to its spread as an epidemic. Cases of cholera, and this poison of course, have again and again been carried into a neighborhood without an extension of the malady. Forty thousand persons fled from Moscow, many without performing quarantine, and no instance is recorded of the disease having been carried elsewhere by them. For the epidemic development of the scourge, some favoring local conditions are necessary, as these facts demonstrate. In several instances, half of a city has been a prey to the epidemic, while, on the other side of the dividing line, no cases occurred.

The disease has disappeared from an army upon removing the camp a few miles, and from a population deserting infected districts.

Filth, especially when subjected to a temperature as high as 50 degrees, and impure water, have so constantly been coincident with epidemic cholera, that they are almost universally recognized as the favoring local conditions referred to above. It is stated of the last epidemic in Europe that its malignancy was in exact ratio with the presence of filth, the neglect of cleanliness, and overcrowding.

According to some writers, the element additional to the cholera-virus, necessary for the development of the disease, is a loose, porous, moist soil, holding water near its surface, and impregnated with decaying organic matters, especially with the seepings from cess-pools. The privy is regarded by some as the main source of infection; in fact, it seems to be established that a very frequent source of the disease is the infection of water-closets. Mr. Meyer states that, in an epidemic in a small town, he was able to trace almost every case to contamination from privies into which the discharges of cholera-patients, or of those affected with choleraic diarrhœa, had been deposited.

Imperfectly-trapped sewers and drains, by filling the air of the streets and houses with poisonous effluvia, are regarded as a fertile source of the disease.

The habit, quite common in some country-districts, of throwing the discharges on the soil, whence it may taint the air or contaminate wells, is most dangerous. The practice, in the poorer country-houses, of allowing the dejections to fall upon the floor, that they may be swept out of the door, is probably one of the causes of the extraordinary virulence of the epidemic in some country-settlements.

The occurrence of the disease in Russia during the winter is not regarded as contravening the theory that a relatively-high temperature is necessary for the development of the disease. The habitations of the Russians present every element regarded as essential to the existence of a cholera-epidemic. Their temperature is kept very high, cleanliness is disregarded, and overcrowding is excessive.

The accounts concerning the influence of weather upon the continuance or character of an epidemic are conflicting and confusing. No positive facts regarding the relation of meteorological conditions to the disease can be said to have been ascertained.

MODE OF APPROACH—FACTS CONCERNING AN EPIDEMIC.

The cholera usually invades a locality gradually, cases slowly multiplying till they become numerous; but it may be fully developed in a few hours. In the Massachusetts State Prison it first attacked a prisoner in solitary confinement; in the course of an hour, four others in different parts of the inclosure were taken, and in forty-eight hours 205 cases had occurred. The cholera has several times been preceded in its march by the influenza, and by epidemics among animals; and a tendency to diarrhea is sometimes noticed weeks or months before its appearance.

The exciting cause of cholera has apparently a period of development, of increase, and of decline. Occasionally this order is interrupted, and an epidemic which seems to be on the decline begins again to increase. Or, in a city, the attack may consist of a series of different local outbreaks,—the one following the other more or less closely.

There is reason to believe that, during an epidemic, the morbific cause affects more or less all within its influence; and that persons are affected in proportion, as it were, to the dose of toxic agent received, and to their susceptibility to its action.

The character of an epidemic varies. Generally it is virulent; rarely it is comparatively mild. Some very rare instances have been observed, the course of which has been so exceedingly slow and tranquil that the final death of the patients alone has convinced the medical attendant that he has been dealing with so grave a disease as the cholera.

The causes of the disease are most active in low, damp situations, on banks of rivers, or near ponds of water; and, in cities, in localities where putrifying organic matters are abundant, as about market-houses. There are particular localities in some cities where it lingers longest, and where it has appeared with especial violence at different visitations,—in some cases after an interval of many years. And, in two instances, in different countries, it has been observed that the inhabitants of a particular house were the first in their respective cities to be attacked in two epidemics separated by an interval of sixteen years. And in one of these instances, the dwellers in the house referred to were the only persons in the place that were attacked.

As a very general rule, the more elevated spots suffer less than low places, and persons occupying upper stories are less liable to attack than those on the lower floors.

The cholera is indigenous to India alone; the virus, however, is capable, in the language of the horticulturist, of wintering in this country. The summer following a "cholera-year" may develop the disease again; and thus for a succession of seasons, it may continue to appear with more or less severity; usually, however, with less and less power. Finally, the vitality of the exotic seems to be lost, and there is an immunity from the disease till a new importation from India is effected.

MORTALITY.

The mortality of cholera, generally also greatest at the onset of the epidemic, and diminishing with its continuance, varies with the malignancy of the epidemic, and the means taken to arrest the disease. In India, of 1,294 persons attacked, and without medical aid, every one, it is believed, died; whereas, of 7,450 cases properly cared for, only 441 died. These rates of mortality are extreme; the one the highest, the other among the lowest recorded. In 1849, the mortality in Cincinnati, in proportion to the population, was 1 in 23; in New Orleans, 1 in 37; in Buffalo, 1 in 46; in New York, 1 in 79; in Boston, 1 in 200; in Philadelphia, 1 in 300. The following table gives the mortality from cholera, in Chicago, from 1832 to 1855, inclusive:

| | 1832. | '34. | '49. | '50. | '51. | '52. | '53. | '54. | '55. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| May | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 45 | 1 |
| June | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 20 | .... | 171 | .... |
| July | .... | .... | .... | .... | 20 | 36 | 1 | 409 | [illegible] |
| August | 58 | 15 | 681 | 462 | 122 | [illegible] | .... | 257 | [illegible] |
| September | .... | .... | .... | .... | 66 | 198 | .... | 172 | 44 |
| October | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 73 | .... | 129 | 2 |
| November | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 40 | .... |
| Total | 58 | 16 | 681 | 462 | 213 | 614 | 1 | 1,223 | [illegible] |
| Ratios | 17 | 100 | 34 | 61 | 150 | 63 | 1 | 33 | 559 |

The last line gives the proportion of population to every death from cholera, as for 1832 it was one in 17, and for 1855 it was one death in 559.

The proportion of the attacked to the population varies like the death-rate. In 1849, in New York, 112 were attacked in 10,000; in St. Louis, 535 in 10,000. In the former city, the epidemic was regarded as mild; in the latter, severe.

SANITARY MEASURES—THEIR POWER AND VALUE.

It has been stated that there is an exciting and predisposing cause of cholera; the one, the essential poison; the other, conditions favoring its development. Pettenkoffer has put this statement clearly in the language of the mathematician: Letting $x$ represent the cholera-veins, and $y$ the predisposing cause (filth, &c.), then $x$ plus $y$= cholera. This formula, embodying a fact in regard to the disease of more vital importance than any other, is not framed upon theory; it has been deduced from observation. The fact is, that, without the factor $y$, the factor $x$ is harmless. The cholera-poison may be abundant; but, unless its favoring conditions exist, it is important. Pettenkoffer's $y$ seems to bear the relation to $x$ which the soil bears to the seed. As yet, man has not detected the seed of cholera; but it would seem to be in his power to destroy the soil and plant together.

Notwithstanding the character of cholera as a serious and infectious disease, it is more amenable to sanitary regulations than many other epidemic disorders. Scarlet-fever, measles, diphtheria, and spotted-fever seem to owe their origin to a specific virus, like that of the small-pox, against which simply sanitary measures are inoperative. The cholera, on the contrary, is an epidemic dependent on certain physical conditions. These conditions are known, and they are removable. The disease has repeatedly been arrested, and apparently stamped out, by thorough cleansing and disinfection of the assailed locality. The facts above given relative to its power of self-multiplication and infection should serve only to stimulate the exposed to vigilance and activity in the use of those agents which experience has demonstrated to be potent to antagonize the poison of the disease, and thus to ward off its attacks, or to arrest its ravages.

It should be borne in mind, also, that the cholera is not contagious, and that, as if by a providential arrangement, the very secretions which contain its poison are, for a time, until decomposition takes place, harmless. Patients, therefore, should be handled without alarm,—the attendant relying upon disinfection for security.

DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Reflection suggests, and experience demonstrates, that much may be done to ward off an epidemic, to abate its virulence, and to diminish the number of its victims. Quarantine against the disease was recommended by the Cholera-Conference at Constantinople, consisting of delegates from all the countries of Europe. Facts tending to demonstrate that the spread of the disease may be, in great measure, controlled by excluding the infected from intercourse with the well, are multiplied with every new experience. And yet quarantine cannot be said to have grown in favor. Experience with it, it is claimed, has simply served to show its inutility. The nature of the poison, its capability of being conveyed by air and water, and possibly in the state of dust, by baggage, would, of course, prevent the entire success of a quarantine. A difficulty also exists in the fact that persons from an infected district, affected with a diarrhea only, may become a focus of cholera-infection. There is even reason to believe that the ejecta of persons from a district where the disease prevails, may contain the germs of cholera even when no disorder of the bowels exists. But, while it is evidently impossible to prevent the ingress of germs into a community having free communication with infected places, it is clearly the duty of a corporation to use prevention where prevention is possible,—to quarantine all cases of cholera arriving within its limits.

All nuisances should be abated. Streets, and sewers, and public privies should be cleaned and disinfected,—the precaution of disinfecting foul matter before and during removal of it being carefully regarded.

Cholera-hospitals should be established in suitable places, and provision made, when practicable, for the removal of the inhabitants from an infected district to salubrious places. In 1832, houses of refuge were provided in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Oxford, and London; and, of 2,515 persons removed from infected districts, and from houses or rooms in which cases of cholera had occurred, only 67 were seized with the disease, and of these only 22 died,—showing a mortality among those removed of less than 1 per cent.

Dispensaries should be established in many parts of the city, where all may apply for the treatment of the premonitory diarrhea. The arrest of the disease in this stage—which, in the great majority of cases, is easily effected—may be regarded in the light of a preventive. No means has abated in so striking a manner the mortality in cities as the ready opportunity of relief from diarrhea afforded by these dispensaries. This measure of prevention will be still more thoroughly carried out by the establishment of a "Benevolent Sanitary Police," to seek out, and furnish with proper remedies, those affected with incipient symptoms.

DUTIES OF INDIVIDUALS.

Each person should see to it that his premises are kept clean, disinfected, properly ventilated, and not overcrowded. Privy-odor should be regarded as evidence of danger, and it should be immediately abolished. He should observe perfect cleanliness of person, and be regular in his habits,—in his meals, sleep, and exercise. He should pursue his usual occupation with all the cheerfulness he can command,—avoiding, as much as possible, the night-air.

All food difficult of digestion, or such as is known to irritate the stomach or bowels, should be avoided, as also the pernicious practice of disordering the system and increasing its liability to disease by the use of alcoholic drinks, under the impression that they are in some way salutary. The intemperate are very liable to cholera, and it is particularly fatal among them. Purgatives should not be taken, unless by the direction of a physician during an epidemic. An attack of cholera may often be induced by the use of this class of medicines.

The history of the Soho pump, in connection with the fact that particles of human ordure have been detected by the microscope in the hydrant-water of some cities, suggests that no water of questionable purity should be used for drinking or cooking purposes without being filtered and boiled.

Any influence—as fatigue, grief, or fear—tending to depress the vital forces is prejudicial; the minds of the people should be steeled against a panic.

All should have at hand remedies prescribed by a competent physician, that there may be no delay in the hour of danger. A diarrhea, in the absence of prompt medical advice, should be antagonized at once. In reference to this symptom, it would be well to bear in mind these words of the veteran Prof. Daniel Drake: "When a lighted match falls into a crate of straw in a building, people do not say, The house may be on fire; they cry, The house *is* on fire. In cholera-districts, a person having a diarrhea is not threatened with cholera; he *has* the cholera." It is desirable that those threatened with premonitory symptoms should go to bed, and retain the recumbent posture throughout the attack.

Those in attendance upon the sick should preserve their dress from contamination, and should wash their hands after service. Clothing and bedding used about the patient should be cleansed and disinfected immediately, all evacuations from patients should be disinfected and removed at once, and the place of their deposit thoroughly disinfected.

Individuals not obliged by business or duty to remain in an infected district should leave it, nor should such a district be visited from idle curiosity.

Persons intending to leave a place threatened with an epidemic of cholera, should do so before the disease becomes general. Residents of localities not suffering from cholera should, when possible, avoid going into communities where the epidemic prevails. Such visitors are particularly liable to an attack of the disease.

PROPHYLAXIS.

No prophylactic means of protection are known. By some, the remedies considered as antiseptics are regarded with a measure of hope, as the sulphites and the sulpho-carbolates. These medicines are supposed to be capable of preventing or arresting disorganization of the blood in certain forms of disease having some features in common with cholera. These disorders are classed as zymotic,—a term having reference to a state of fermentation of the fluids upon which the diseased state is thought to depend.

Experiments made in 1866 with sulphuric acid showed a most favorable result; and, of all remedies hitherto recommended, it gives the best promise of success. One drachm of the *acidum sulphuricum dilutum* is given daily, diluted with water.

During the prevalence of the cholera in France, in 1865, it was observed that workers in copper were not so liable to the disease as workers in iron or other metals—the proportion being as 1 to 6 or 7. It has thence been inferred that the sulphate of copper—the salt of that metal used as a medicine, might prove of service as a prophylactic. Hahnemann recommended that article as a preventive in 1832; and numerous instances of successful use of it in that way have since been reported by the homœopathists.

Measures have been suggested for the removal or destruction of the possible cholera-germ in drinking-water; but no effort has as yet been made to sift the poison from the air breathed. Should cholera owe its origin to microscopic bodies floating in the atmosphere and entering the system through the respiratory organs, there is a hope that preventive results might follow the use of respirators of cotton-wool. Cotton has long been known to serve quite perfectly as a sort of a filter for microscopic cells. All manner of the minutest particles have been strained out of a current of air by a diaphragm of this substance. The contagious principle of the cattle-plague is found to be detained by it; and it is thought to be capable of protecting wounds from the germs of gangrene, erysipelas, &c. For use, the pad of cotton should be large enough to cover the mouth and nostrils, and as thick as is comfortable with free respiration. Before use, it should be impregnated with the odor of carbolic acid, and, after use, it should be destroyed. It could be strapped in place by rubber-cords passing above and below the mouth, and above and below the ears.

TREATMENT.

It is, of course, not intended in this paper to enter upon the disputed question of the treatment of the disease. It is only necessary to urge all, during an epidemic, to have medicines prescribed by a competent physician always at hand, and to make no delay in using them upon the occurrence of premonitory symptoms.

MEDICUS.

NOTE.—Below is appended a list of means and methods of disinfection, taken from the circular of the American Public Health Association:

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

For privies, water-closets, drains, and sewers—Eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in eight or ten gallons of water, with half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution, and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by any family, and, if the carbolic acid is not at hand, the solution of copperas may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water-closets from becoming infected or offensive—Pour a pint of this strong solution into every water-closet pan or privy-seat once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privy-vaults, sewers, and drains—Gradually pour in this solution until it reaches and disinfects all the foul material.

For the chamber-vessels used by the sick, and for the disinfection of ground upon which any excremental matter has been cast away, use the solution of copperas and carbolic acid; and, for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for drains, sewers, and ditches, this disinfecting fluid may be used, or the "dead oil" ("heavy oil") of coal-tar, or coal-tar itself. Coal-tar may be used as a paint upon the walls of cellars, stables, and open drains.

Other disinfectants—such as the solutions of sesqui-chloride of iron, or of chloride of zinc—are effectual in privies and drains, and upon foul surfaces and offensive materials.

Quick-lime is useful as an absorbent and dryer upon foul walls and in damp places; and whitewashing with it should be practiced in common tenements, factories, basements, closets, and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing or bedding defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, throw them into a solution made as follows: 1 pound of sulphate of zinc to 6 or 8 gallons of water, to which add 2 or 3 ounces of pure strong carbolic acid—such articles to remain therein at least half an hour; then immediately place them in boiling water, and continue boiling. If the acid is not at hand, then use the solution of zinc in water. The same disinfecting solution is excellent for bed-pans and chamber-vessels, and for soiled floors or defiled surfaces.

Apartments, bedding, and upholstery that have been used by the sick with cholera or diarrhea, should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

# THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

## Meeting of the "Liberal-Minded Citizens"—Indignation Because the Brewers Fail to Come Down—A Committee Appointed to Ask Them for Cash—The Treasury Empty—The German-American Central Committee Invited to Wake Up—A Mass-Meeting Ordered.

The Association of Liberal-Minded Citizens (Verein Freisinniger Burger) held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, at Swiss Hall, No. 45 North Clark street, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., the President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were not read, because the Secretary was not present.

Mr. G. A. Korn reported that Mr. Wilder, the Attorney of the Association, had neglected the cases of Knengle and Henschel, who were fined $50 for violating the Sunday law, which amount had now to be paid by the Society. He, therefore, moved that the bill presented by Mr. Wilder be not paid until the Judiciary Committee has investigated the matter, and, if they find Mr. Wilder guilty of neglect, the amount to be deducted from his fees. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. T. Schwarz made a complaint that certain young men were going around the saloons representing themselves collectors of the Society.

Mr. Tenieschek did not think any saloon-keeper foolish enough to be taken in by such fellows.

A letter was read from Mr. H. Metz, resigning his position as Recording Secretary, as his business was such as to prevent him to perform his duties satisfactorily.

On motion of Mr. Korn, Mr. Metz was requested to continue to act as Secretary, because no other man of equal energy and capabilities for the position could be found.

Mr. Korn very indignantly referred to the fact that the brewers had not yet responded to their claim for a subsidy of $2,000, and thought it very naughty of them. If the brewers had not the interest of their customers, the saloon-keepers, at heart, who else should have? He would not accuse them of willful negligence, but thought it was rather a sad case of forgetfulness. He moved that a committee of five be appointed to refresh the brewers' memories, and to tell them that their treasury was at an ebb, and that the Treasurer was compelled to advance funds out of his own pocket.

The motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: F. Schwarz, J. Tenieschek, Alb. Monns, C. Koerner, and John Gerstaedter.

Mr. Korn said that he had seen by yesterday's TRIBUNE that their enemies had held a meeting, and were actively at work to defeat them. He did not want them to think that they would have everything their own way because they had their new licenses. Their enemy was wily and shrewd, and an immense amount of work had yet to be done ere "the devil's tail would be cut off."

Mr. Tenieschek thought it was about time for the German-American Central Committee to wake up from their Rip Van Winkle sleep and do something for the good of the cause. A mass-meeting of all liberal-minded citizens, regardless of nationality, should immediately be called, to show the temperance fanatics that they were still alive. This was not only a German movement, but a movement which would be hailed with joy by all citizens valuing personal liberty higher than petty tyranny.

On motion, the Central Committee was requested to call a mass-meeting as soon as practicable.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

# MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Money closed at 2½@3 per cent.

Sterling weak and lower, at 108⅛@108¼ for sixty-day, and 109¼@109½ for sight.

Customs receipts to-day, $550,000. Total imports for the week ending to-day, $8,076,658, of which $3,075,658 were dry goods and $5,000,000 merchandise.

The Gold Exchange was excited to-day over large transactions by Gould's brokers, one of whom bought $3,000,000 at 114⅜@114½. It is thought the purchase was made to prevent a decline to 114, as the market showed great weakness during the morning. The fact that the premium advanced so little gave rise to a feeling that purchases and sales were washed. At the opening the price was 114¼, but it soon declined to 114⅛, afterward advancing to 115, and closing with sales at 114⅞. Loans were 2@3 per cent to flat for carrying. Clearings unusually heavy, amounting to $99,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $119,000.

Government closed strong, with active demand and limited offering.

State bonds dull.

With the exception of transactions in Pacific Mail, the stock market was devoid of interest. Fluctuations, with the exception of that stock, was from ⅛@⅜. The changes in Pacific Mail were from 40⅝ to 41⅛, back again to 41, and up to 41⅛. The market closed quiet, with a firm undertone.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 119⅞ | Coupons, '67 | 119 |
| Coupons, '62 | 117 | Coupons, '68 | 117⅞ |
| Coupons, '64 | 117 | 10-40s | 115⅞ |
| Coupons, '65 | 118 | Currency 6s | 113⅞ |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 117⅛ | New 5s | 114⅛ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 92 | Virginias, old | 42¼ |
| Tennessees, old | 82 | North Carolinas, old | 27½ |
| Tennessees, new | 81½ | North Carolinas, new | 15½ |
| Virginias, new | 50 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 98 | St Paul pfd | 71 |
| Western Union | 91⅛ | Wabash | 70⅝ |
| Quicksilver | 35 | Wabash pfd | 80 |
| Adams Express | 94½ | Fort Wayne | 93⅛ |
| Wells Fargo | 92½ | Terre Haute | 20 |
| American Express | 62 | Terre Haute pfd | 35 |
| United States Ex | 65 | Chicago & Alton | 109 |
| Pacific Mail | 40⅝ | Chicago & Alton pfd | 111½ |
| New York Central | 105⅛ | Ohio & Mississippi | 39⅝ |
| Erie | 59⅝ | C., C. & C | 86 |
| Erie pfd | 71½ | C., B. & Q | 104½ |
| Harlem | 131½ | Lake Shore | 93⅝ |
| Harlem pfd | 134 | Indiana Central | 31⅛ |
| Michigan Central | 98 | Illinois Central | 107 |
| Pittsburgh | 89 | Union Pacific stocks | 27½ |
| Northwestern | 66½ | Union Pacific bonds | 81⅛ |
| Northwestern pfd | 83½ | Central Pacific b'nds | 100 |
| Rock Island | 110½ | Del. Lack. & Western | 101½ |
| N. J. Central | 102⅝ | B. H., & Erie | 2⅛ |
| St. Paul | 51½ | | |

## Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour 28s@29s. Wheat—winter, 12s@12s 8d; spring, 11s 2d@11s 10d; white, 11s 10d@12s 2d; club, 12s 4d@12s 8d. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 38s 6d.

Weather wet and unfavorable for crops.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—2 p. m.—Wheat—white, 12s@12s 2d; club, 12s 5d@12s 7d. Corn, 28s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 15—5 p. m.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is 1-16 per cent below the Bank of England rates. The amount of bullion gone into bank on balances to-day is £94,000.

Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92¾@92⅞. Bonds of '65 sold at 95; do of '67, 95½; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 91½; Erie, 47½.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 13s 6d. Turpentine, 31s@31s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—Evening—Cotton steady; uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales 12,000; speculation and exports, 2,000; American, 5,500. October and November delivery, Savannah and Charleston, not below low middlings, 8 1-16. Shipments—new crop of Savannah and Charleston, 8⅛d; sales of the week 62,000; export, 4,000; speculation, 4,000. Receipts, 24,000; American, 15,000. Actual export, 8,000. Stocks afloat, 384,000. American, 45,000. Shipments from Bombay since last report to 15th inst., 8,000 bales.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, and prices rather lower for all articles.

Wheat, 12s@12s 2d for average California white; 12s 5d@12s 7d for Club do. Corn, 28s 6d.

Beef, 84s.

Receipts of wheat the past three days, 14,000 quarters; American, 11,000. Receipts of corn the past three days, 17,000 quarters; American, 6,000. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Aug. 15.—Petroleum, 37½f.

## New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Beeves—To-day's receipts, 914 head, making 4,726 for four days, against 4,600 same time last week. Market dull, and prices fell off about ¼c on good native steers, and not far from ½c on Texans and common natives. Texans ranged at 6 to 9¼c; native steers, 10½ to 12½c, with a few at 12¾c. Sales include 14 cars poor Texans, scant 4½ cwt, at 6@6½c; 12 cars ordinary to good Texans, 6¾ cwt, at 8½@9½c; 6 cars ordinary, 6¼ cwt, at 8¼c; 6 cars common, 5 cwt, at 7¼c; 6 cars Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt, at 11@11¼c; 10 cars, 6½ cwt, at 10½@10¾c; 2 cars, 6½ cwt, at 11c; 8 cars, 7@7½ cwt, at 11¼@12¼c; 6 cars fat Kentucky steers, 8 cwt, at 11¾@12c; and 12 cars fat Missouri steers, 7¼ cwt, at 11¼@12¼c.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,245, making 13,516 since Monday, against 14,526 same time last week. Demand moderate, and tending downward. At the close sheep ranged 5 to 6⅛c; lambs, 7 to 9c, with a few sales at 9¼@9½c. Among the sales were 2 cars Ohio sheep, 94 lbs, 6⅛c; 1 car, 96 lbs, 6⅛c; 2 cars, 83 lbs, 5⅜c; 1 car, 81 lbs, 5⅛c; 1 car, 80 lbs, 5⅛c; 2 cars Ohio lambs, 58 lbs, 7c; 1 car State, 62 lbs, 9c; 1 car Canada, 59 lbs, 8⅛c; 3 cars, 64 lbs, 8c; 1 car Kentucky, 47½ lbs, 7⅞c.

Swine—Fresh receipts, 2,170, making 13,080 since Monday, against 13,940 same time last week. Live hogs nominally 5½@5⅝c, with none on sale. Dressed hogs not so firm, and, with larger receipts of live, prices dropped to 6⅛@7⅛c.

## Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 28 cars reported to arrive, 527, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,455. Not sufficient sales to make a quotable market. The yards are bare of stock, save a few odds and ends.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,600, against 13,200 same time last week. The market closed firm at yesterday's prices. All the stock in the yards disposed of. Canada lambs, $6.50@7.50; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.50; Western sheep, $4.50@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,800, making total supply for the week thus far 14,400, against 21,200 same time last week. Only two loads offering this morning. All in pens disposed of. Yorkers advanced another 10c per cwt. Most receipts through consignments. Good Boston and New York selling at $5.00@5.35. Canada hogs, $4.75@4.90.

## Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15.—Crude petroleum quiet at $1.17@1.25. Refined quiet and unchanged at 15½c.

## The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—COTTON—In better demand; middling upland, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm with only moderate business; receipts, 16,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.95@5.50; common to good extra, $6.15@6.45; good to choice, $6.50@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.40; Ohio extras, $6.30@8.50; St. Louis, $6.70@10.75. Rye flour firmer at $4.60@5.65. Cornmeal firm; Western, $3.10@3.40. Wheat quiet; receipts, 19,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.45@1.46; No. 2 Milwaukee do, $1.53@1.55; winter red Western, $1.50@1.60; do Illinois, $1.48@1.60; rejected spring, $1.28@1.30. Rye quiet. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in good demand and higher; receipts, 17,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 56@58c; sail do, 59@61c; high mixed and yellow Western, 61@63c; white, 75c; kiln-dried, 54@55c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 4,000 bu.

EGGS—Quiet and firm.

HAY—Quiet and steady.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee and rice firm. Sugar and molasses quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 6@6½c; refined, 16½@16¾c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, at 43@43½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $18.12½@18.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet and steady; old Western steam, 8½c; new, 8⅜c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; superfine, $3.50@4.25; extras, $4.50@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6.75@8.00; State Indiana and Ohio, $7.75@8.50. Wheat firmer; new and old red, $1.50@1.60; old amber, $1.65@1.70; new and old white, $1.65@1.85, the latter for choice. Rye steady. Corn is held firmly; yellow, 59@60c; mixed Western, 58@59c. Oats dull; white, 45@47c; mixed, 40@43c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, 11c; refined, 16c.

WHISKY—Generally held at 96½@97c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged and steady. Wheat strong, active, and higher; choice white, $1.80; fair to prime do, $1.60@1.75; choice amber, $1.76@1.80; good to prime red, $1.70@1.75; common to fair do, $1.58@1.68; Ohio and Indiana do, $1.55@1.60; Kentucky do, $1.60@1.65. Corn quiet and steady; mixed Western, 58½c. Oats firm; Western mixed, 41@42c; do white, 45c. Rye firmer at 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm and in good jobbing demand, but no round lots offering; mess pork, $18.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 9@9½c; clear rib sides, 10¼@10⅝c, the outside price for the jobbing trade. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c; rib sides, 10⅜@11c; clear rib sides, 11¼@11½c. Sugar-cured hams, 15@16½c. Lard, 8½@8¾c for Western.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer at 95½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $5.25@6.50. Wheat firm at $1.28@1.30. Corn firm at 46@48c. Rye steady at 68@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm; new No. 2 winter, $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; nominally $16.75, with sales, but generally held at $17.00. Lard quiet and firm; steam held at 8c; sales at 7⅛@7⅞c, seller November. Bulk meats inactive and held firmer; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib held at 9⅛c; clear, 9⅝c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 10⅛c; clear, 10½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 94c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and better; No. 1 red, $1.45; No. 2, $1.40. Corn strong and better; high mixed, 50c; low mixed, 49c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; treble, $6.50@7.50; family, $8.75@10.25. Corn, mixed, 70c. Oats, 43@45c.

BRAN—Dull at 85c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $23.50; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and demand limited; quoted at $17.50. Dry-salt shoulders scarce; sales at 10@11½c@9½c. Bacon scarce and in good demand at 10@11½@12c. Hams, 15@16½c. Lard scarce; tierce, 8½@9c; keg, 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in fair demand; fair to fully fair, 9@9½c. Molasses—No movement.

WHISKY—Scarce and higher; Louisiana, 97c; Cincinnati, $1.01.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 600 bales; quotations nominal; good ordinary, 14½@15c; low middlings, 17⅝@18c; middling, 18½@18⅝c; middling Orleans, 19c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat a shade higher; extra white Michigan, $1.71; amber Michigan, $1.44 spot, August No. 1 do, $1.59; amber Michigan, $1.44 spot, August or September; No. 2 red, $1.43; No. 3 do, $1.40½@1.41; rejected, $1.30; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.49½. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 44½c spot; 45c, August; 45⅝@45¾c September; 46½c, October; yellow, 45c; white, 52c; no grade, 41@41½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 32c; rejected, 28c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 71,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, nominal, $1.70@1.72; No. 1, $1.58@1.60; amber, $1.42@1.43. Corn steady at 48c. Oats in good demand at 38c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull, scarce, and firm; No. 2 Milwaukee is held at $1.38, to arrive and spot. Corn dull; sales 38,000 bu at 49@49½c, as to condition. Oats dull; car lots at 36@37c.

FREIGHTS—Firm at 11c for wheat; 10c for corn; 5½c for oats.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 3 red winter, $1.35@1.37; No. 2 red, $1.39 seller the year. Corn in good demand for track lots; No. 2 mixed, 37@38c on east track; 40c in elevator seller August. Oats dull; No. 2, 27½@28½c in warehouse; 29c seller August. Barley better; small sales; No. 2, $1.00. Rye better at 58@60c.

WHISKY—Higher at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75@17.00. Bulk-meats—Nothing done. Bacon dull and weak; only small order trade. Lard steady; refined, 8½c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.35@4.65.

CATTLE—Active, firm, and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, full prices asked, but no demand. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.31½; No. 2, $1.28½ cash; $1.22½ seller August; $1.14½ September. Oats steady; No. 2, 29c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 63c. Barley active and higher; No. 2, $1.00.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5c; Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in better demand; white Canada, $1.85; No. 2 red Wabash, $1.55. Corn dull at 51c.

# MARINE.

## Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....Aug. 15.

Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, lumber.
Schr L. Doak, St. Jo, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Jo, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Turpaes, sundries.
Schr Gem, Pike's Pier, wood.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Scow Dan Hays, Michigan City, no cargo.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr J. A. Dix, Ludington, no cargo.
Schr William Bates, St. Jo, wood.
Schr C. Nilsson, Erie, coal.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Jo, lumber.
Schr Fisher, Pike's Pier, wood.
Schr Australia, Ludington, slabs.
Schr L. J. Clark, Buffalo, coal.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr A. Plugger, Holland, tanbark.
Schr Conquest, Muskegon, lumber.
Tug Bismarck, Manistee, towing.
Barge Eldorado, Manistee, lumber.
Barge D. L. Filer, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Marrinette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Gen. H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEARED....Aug. 15.

Schr Gallatin, Kingston, 21,151 bu wheat.
Schr Mediator, Kingston, 15,474 bu corn.
Schr Daniel Lyon, Kingston, 13,548 bu wheat.
Schr H. Rand, Alaska, 1,000 bu iron.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 36,800 bu oats.
Schr Nevada, Oswego, 19,500 bu corn.
Schr Havana, Kingston, 19,952 bu corn.
Schr T. J. Avery, Buffalo, 21,500 bu oats.
Schr R. E. Jones, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.
Schr Orphan Boy, Port Colborne, 23,225 bu corn.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr India, Erie, 28,500 bu corn, 325 brls pork, 600 brls flour.
Schr J. N. Foster, Kingston, 22,000 bu wheat.
Prop Persia, Montreal, 16,100 bu wheat.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 21,037 bu corn, 876 brls flour, 300 brls pork.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 26,750 bu corn.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 500 bu oats.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr City of New York, Ogdensburg, 6,122 bu corn, 200 dry hides.
Prop Amazon, Buffalo, 59,200 bu corn.
Schr Scotia, Buffalo, 58,300 bu corn.

## Lake Freights

were moderately active at a decline of ¼c on corn and wheat, and ⅛c on oats to Buffalo. Wheat rates quotable at 4¼@4½c; corn at 4c; oats, 3½c. Rates to Kingston were unchanged, at 11½c for wheat and 11c for corn. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs C. K. Nims, Sam Flint, and Camden, corn at 4c; prop Russia, corn at 4c, oats at 3½c; prop James Fisk, Jr., wheat on private terms, and corn at 4c; prop Scotia, wheat at 5c, and rye at 4½c; prop Idaho, wheat at 4½c; prop Nebraska, corn at 4c. To Kingston—Schrs Turner & Keller, and James Wade, wheat at 11½c; schr Sanderson, corn at 11c. To New England via Sarnia—Prop S. D. Caldwell, corn, through rate. Total, 12. Capacity equal to 95,000 bu wheat, 207,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats, and 16,000 bu rye.

## Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—PASSED UP—Props Russia, City of Concord, Wales and barges, Jarvis, Lord and barges, Concord and barges, Jennes and barges; schrs Sherwood, Webb, Hungarian, Guiding Star, Warrick, W. B. Allen, Thomas Mott, Bond, Van Valkenburg, Wrenn, Davidson, West Side, O. Culver, Preston.

PASSED DOWN—Props California, Brooklyn, Forest City and barges, Pacific, Colorado; schrs H. C. Potter, Bread, C. H. Walker, Star, Selkirk, Holt, E. Blake, A. Mulvey.

WIND—North.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—Evening—PASSED UP—Props D. M. Wilson, St. Louis, Plymouth; barks Alexander, Montgomery, Winona; schrs Jennie, Mullin, Athenian, Montauk, E. Bates.

PASSED DOWN—Props Tempest and barges, Swallow and barges; schr Morning Star.

WIND—North.

## Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—1 p. m.—ARRIVED—J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 36 tons ice; Sligo, do 55 do; F. T. Sherman, Sag, 90 yds stone; Ellie O'Connell, do 78 do; Hiawatha, do 89 do; W. J. Rosbuck, Lemont, 66 yds stone, 50 brls lime; Henrietta, Walker, 89 yds stone; S. & T., do 86 do; Rescue, do 66 do; Gen. McPherson, do 85 do; Martin Hogan, do 55 do; Edwin Walker, Jr., do 89 do; Oak Leaf, do 65 do; R. H. Atkinson, do 81½ do; Eclipse, do 66 do; Thunderbolt, do 89 do; Florence Boyer, do 89 do; Augusta, do 69 do; D. T. Wright, Morris, 4,160 bu wheat; Wave, Norris, 5,000 bu corn, 12,000 lbs timothy seed; Robert Holmes, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.

CLEARED—W. A. Steel, Lemont, light; Arabia, do; Admiral, do; Hiawatha, Sag, do; Ocean, Ottawa, do; Montreal, do; Parson Brownlow, Henry 20,902 ft lumber, 50 tons coal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 15—8 p. m.—ARRIVED—Johnstown, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Belle France, Morris, do; Phœnix, Lockport, 5,902 bu corn; Lily, Morris, 6,000 bu corn, 5,775 lbs timothy seed; A. Woolson, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; Contest, Morris, 4,000 bu corn, 2,200 bu oats, 23,295 lbs timothy seed.

CLEARED—Georgia, Ottawa, 89,802 ft lumber; D. T. Wright, Morris, light; Ironclad, 13 brls salt, LaSalle, 58,615 ft lumber; Ottawa, 25 brls lime, Morris, 1,200 lbs sundries, Lockport; Cataract, LaSalle, 50 brls salt; Iliadore, Joliet, 44,800 ft lumber; Andrew Jackson, 20 tons coal, 14 brls oil, LaSalle, 50 brls salt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

"Tried and True."

What words of confidence and trust are these! It is what many a poor sufferer can say of Helmbold's Buchu. It is the only reliable medicine of those terrible diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. Full directions with each bottle.
JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

Dr. B. C. Perry,

The skillful Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., New York, who has opened an office at 187 South Clark-st. for a few weeks, cures with prescriptions especially adapted to the nature of the case, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, dandruff, ringworm, saltrheum, or any disease or complaint of the scalp. Send for circular.

If You or the Children

Are afflicted with dry or moist dandruff, soreness, irritation, or itching of the head, also falling, loss, or untimely gray hair, or any disease of the scalp, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, the noted Dermatologist, of 49 Bond-st., New York, whose Chicago office is 187 South Clark-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose,

Pimply eruptions, flesh-worms, blackheads, untimely wrinkles, moth patches, freckles, moles, and warts, are positively cured by DR. B. C. PERRY, of 49 Bond-st., New York, whose Chicago office is 187 South Clark-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS!

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

West Madison and Peoria-sts.,

Have just received from the manufacturers about

9,000 Remnants of Pure Irish Linen,

In lengths of two to six yards, slightly damaged, which they offer at 40, 50, and 60 cents per yard. The goods vary in quality in the different lots, and afford a fine chance for selection, some of them being worth from 80 cents to $1.25 per yard.

Also, 500 doz. slightly imperfect German Linen Handkerchiefs, extra heavy, fine goods, principally Gent's sizes, which they offer in half dozen lots at LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

Also, some special bargains in Bed Quilts, Table Linens, Towels, and White Piques.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Sidwell, Powell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, August 15, 1873.

W. S. POWELL & CO. will continue the Wholesale Flour and Feed Business, and will ... Commission Business at the ...

SUITS.

SUITS!

"Special Reductions."

In order to make immediate sale of all goods remaining in this Department, preparatory to the occupation of our new Suit and Shawl Rooms, we offer, from to-day, Ladies' and Children's Suits, Redingotes, and Polonaises, AT STILL LOWER RATES, and would call attention to Children's Plain, Braided, and Embroidered Suits, from $2 up; Ladies' Braided, Linen, and Batiste Suits and Redingotes, Striped Silk Suits, and other desirable Garments, at unusual concessions from real value.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

STATE-ST.

106, 108, 110.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

INDIANA EXPOSITION.

INDIANA STATE FAIR AND Exposition.

September 10 to October 10, 1873, at Indianapolis.

The only Exposition in America combining all branches of industry, including live stock, in one grand exhibition. Articles will be received from Aug. 25 to the opening day.

TRIAL OF FARM IMPLEMENTS

Commences Sept. 22 and continues until completed.

SHOW OF LIVE STOCK,

With the usual attractions in the speed ring, to commence Sept. 29, and continue until the close of the Exposition.

APPLICATION FOR SPACE

Should be made immediately. Send for blank applications and premium list. Address

Secretary State Board of Agriculture,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer MOHAWK, Capt. Condon, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, Aug. 16, at 7 p. m.

Anchor Line Steamer JAPAN, Capt. McDougal, will leave dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Monday, Aug. 18, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer IDAHO, Capt. Penny, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, August 19, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

FOR BUFFALO

AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.

Passengers desiring to go East by the Lakes will bear in mind that the Steamer S. D. CALDWELL will leave Spencer's Dock, north end of Wells-st. Bridge, SATURDAY, August 16, at 7 p. m. Fare to Mackinac and Northport, round trip, $10; Buffalo, $12; New York, $20; Boston, $22; Boston and return, $38. Staterooms and tickets can be secured at the Company's Office, No. 2 North Wells-st.

LEWIS SPIEGEL, Passenger Agent.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY.

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies... 2 cts. | 100 Copies... 75 cts.
10 Copies... 15 cts. | 1,000 Copies... $5.00

Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

WILMETTE.

We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. A new Union Church and a number of fine dwellings are in course of erection upon lands which we offer AT PRESENT LOW PRICES, affords, both for investment and homes, an excellent opportunity. Lots for those wishing to purchase outside property. We have also lots well improved, with houses, barns, sidewalk, ... for sale on easy terms ...

C. D. PAUL & CO.,

No. 68 Washington-st.

# MONEY AND COMMERCE

## MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

Money continues so abundant in this market that we hear of numerous instances of money offered on prime commercial paper at 8 per cent. Many of our banks declare that they never lend money for less than 10 per cent per annum, and never ask any customer more than that price. The banks are loth to establish the precedent of lending money at less than 10 per cent, and, rather than do so, some of them send their surplus money off to New York, where they get 4 per cent on their balances; but we believe that many of them are also disregarding this policy, and are offering money on prime 60-day commercial paper at rates which are intended as inducements to customers to take the money and use it here. This is a more judicious policy, and benefits not only the bank but the city. It is an unjust discrimination against the customers of the banks to refuse them money at what it is worth in the open market, when at the same time the money is sent down to New York and practically loaned to the National Banks in that city at a less rate, to be used in such speculations as their present shameless and foolish effort to put up the price of gold. If, in times of abundance of money like the present, the banks would encourage the use of money here, by offering it at 8, 7, or even 6 per cent, it would stimulate financial operations here, and eventually result in larger profits to the banks themselves. If Chicago is ever to become a financial centre of great importance, such as shall draw both money and men here to make important negotiations, the banks must abandon their 10-cent policy, and lend money for what it is worth in the market.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at 25c, and also 50c, per $1,000 premium.

The movement of currency to the country is light yet, but the volume is slowly increasing from day to day.

THE GOLD SPECULATION.

More than a month ago we intimated in this column that the efforts of the bulls in the gold market were being directed to the creation of an impression that the Treasury does not hold near as much actual cash gold as is shown by the monthly statements of the public debt. Letters from various "disinterested" correspondents appeared from time to time in the New York papers, figuring up that the Treasury could not hold more than $17,000,000 or $18,000,000 of gold in August, and that the Treasury sales would have to be suspended. All this was, of course, done to get up an excitement in the gold market and put up the price. There is no question but some of the New York National Banks have been engaged in the scheme, and it is to be hoped that the Comptroller of the Currency will investigate their connection with it. The revelations made by Treasurer Spinner, about a year and a half ago, in regard to the practice of counting bonds that had been redeemed as part of the coin balance on hand, have, however, given an aspect of plausibility to these reports. There was, unquestionably, some ground for suspecting such a deficiency in the coin balance of the Treasury during the manipulations of the first Syndicate, and, as all the operations of the present Syndicate are conducted with the utmost secrecy, it is not impossible there may be some ground for such allegations now. But it is so apparent that the charges are made by the bull clique in gold, and that they would have no regard for truth if only they could effect their purpose of making a scare, that all such statements should be received with a liberal allowance for exaggeration.

One important fact worthy of remembrance is, that the price of gold is not half so susceptible of manipulation by the cliques as it used to be before the credit of the Government was as fully established as it is now. In fact, the speculators have no power over it except for the buying and selling among a little community of gamblers in Wall street. The price of gold throughout the country, or even in the other parts of the City of New York itself, does not follow the fluctuations in Wall street, as it did during the war, when the fate of the Government seemed to hang on the result of particular battles. The apparent changes in the value of gold in Wall street as caused by the speculators is a *delusion*. If we assume that it is anything else, we must admit that every manipulation of the gold speculators affects the credit of the Government.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN, ALCOHOL, ETC.

The exports of domestic products (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York, for the week ending Aug. 13, amounted to $5,276,814. Included in this valuation were 639,000 bushels of wheat, 190,243 bushels of corn, and 1,799 barrels (or 71,960 gallons) of alcohol. In connection with the revival of the export trade in alcohol, and its anticipated effects on the price of corn, the importance of exports of alcohol to the extent above indicated may be estimated, from the fact that the total exports of alcohol and alcoholic spirits from the whole United States in the year ending June 30, 1871, were only 780,158 gallons, and in the year ending June 30, 1872, were only 960,213 gallons. The exports of alcohol from the port of New York alone during the week were, therefore, equal to one-tenth of the total exports of spirits from all the ports of the United States during the whole year 1871. In other words, the present rate of exports of alcohol from the port of New York alone is about five times as great as it was from all the ports of the United States in 1871. The export of corn in its natural state is of course the most important item in connection with the price of that staple, but the revival of the export trade in alcohol will also make an important addition to the demand for corn. The value of exports from Boston to foreign countries during the week ending with the 8th inst., says the *Advertiser*, was $664,506, and the total value for the year to the same date was $20,173,456, being an increase of $5,975,687 over the same period last year.

DEPRESSION IN THE IRON TRADE.

As an illustration of the condition of the iron trade in England at present, it is stated that out of 2,100 puddling furnaces in the North of England iron district, about 700 are now out of blast, and are likely to remain so until coal and iron are lower in price. In Birmingham the trade is represented as in a very unsatisfactory condition. *Chadwick's Investment Circular* (Manchester, Eng.) says that "from Canada and United States, which should be large customers at this season, the demand is almost nil, and home requirements, though a little more active, are below the average. The result is that a majority of the works are barely making half-time. Prices are, nevertheless, generally firm, owing to the high cost of production."

Notwithstanding the present demand for ocean tonnage, there has been a cessation of activity in the building of iron ships in the northern ports of England, a large falling off in the German demand for iron goods of English manufacture, and altogether the prospect is that the depression in the iron trade in England will continue indefinitely.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 5-20s of '62 | 116¾ | 117 |
| 5-20s of '64 | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 5-20s of '65 | 118 | 118¾ |
| 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 116¾ | 117 |
| 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 118¾ | 119 |
| 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 10-40s | 114¾ | 115 |
| U. S. 5s (new issue) | 114 | 114¼ |
| Gold (full weight) | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| Gold Coupons | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| Gold Exchange | | 114¾ |
| Sterling Exchange | 109 | @109¾ |
| Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s | 100 | & int. |
| Chicago City 7s | 100 | & int. |
| Cook County 7s | 100 | & int. |
| Illinois County and Township 10s | .... | 95@98 |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Aug. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 10 North Ada st, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $4,000.

West Harrison st, 50 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x120 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $2,100.

Illinois st, bet North Clark and LaSalle sts, n f, 19½x100 ft, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $2,475.

Winter st, 25 ft s of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 25x124, ft, dated May 7; consideration, $750.

English st, 20 7-12 ft w of John st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated July 24; consideration, $1,500.

West Harrison st, n w cor of Kedzie av, 3½ acres, dated May 16; consideration, $21,250.

Same as the above, dated May 14; consideration, $12,500.

West Kinzie st, 229 ft e of Robey st, s f, 20x100 ft, with cottage, dated July 29; consideration, $1,800.

Blue Island av, 120 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated July 7; consideration, $2,800.

Hope st, 150 ft s of Morgan st, s f, 20x70½ ft, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $2,000.

[illegible] st, 200 ft s of Harrison court, w f, [illegible] ft, dated July 15; consideration, $[illegible].

Wilcox st, w of and near Campbell av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated July 30; consideration, $[illegible].

Thirty lots in Seward Addition, dated March 20, 1873; consideration, $27,100.

Howard st, 245 ft e of LaSalle st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 5; consideration, $800.

West Congress st, 103½ ft west of Marshfield st, n f, 21½x91 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $7,000.

Same as the above, dated July 31; consideration, $7,000.

Canalport av, n w cor of Union st, undivided ½ of 117 ft to alley and improvements, dated Feb. 24, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

May st, 50 ft n of Walsh st, w f, 25x100 ft and improvements, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,900.

Arnold st, 267 2-10 ft, s of Twenty-seventh st, e f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,150.

Rush st, s e corner of Whitney st, w f, 22 7-10x125 ft, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $3,500.

North Wells st, 274½ ft n of Goethe st, w f, 24½x162 ft; also, West Huron st, 50 ft w of Armour st, n f, 25x120 ft, with all buildings, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $8,400.

South Park av, between Ray and Gano sts, e f, Lot 35, and n 8 ft of Lot 36, dated May 1; consideration, $3,250.

Lots 97 and 98, in Block 22, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $2,700.

Lot 20, in Sub-Block 3 in Nursery Subdivision of Block 13, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $900.

Paulina st, between Van Buren and Tyler sts, e f, 24 x126½ ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Forty-second st, w of and near Vincennes av, s f, 50 x120 ft, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $12,500.

Lot 22, in Block 2, of Hedenberg's n w ¼ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $300.

Blocks 11 and 12, in Iglehart's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, 10 acres, dated July 29; consideration, $12,500.

Lot 17, in Block 8 of Phare's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated May 10; consideration, $275.

Lot 67, in Block 3 of Prout & Colman's Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $425.

## COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. 1873. | RECEIPTS. 1872. | SHIPMENTS. 1873. | SHIPMENTS. 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 5,402 | 2,610 | 6,114 | 3,100 |
| Wheat, bu | 78,820 | 142,320 | 99,438 | 49,172 |
| Corn, bu | 240,690 | 305,440 | 368,780 | 564,695 |
| Oats, bu | 57,647 | 54,820 | 16,608 | 38,977 |
| Rye, bu | 4,880 | 3,149 | 24,409 | 2,000 |
| Barley, bu | 400 | 7,975 | 1,372 | 2,724 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 253,835 | 85,175 | 105,491 | 86,385 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 109,580 | 113,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Broom-corn, lbs | ...... | 61,300 | ...... | 2,250 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 8,290 | 27,860 | 16,000 | 213,412 |
| Beef, brls | ...... | 70 | 70 | 250 |
| Pork, brls | 26 | 1,110 | 575 | 35 |
| Lard, lbs | 4,530 | 22,260 | 244,774 | 73,460 |
| Tallow, lbs | 15,080 | 6,010 | 19,000 | ...... |
| Butter, lbs | 59,106 | 82,490 | 49,300 | 19,070 |
| Live hogs, No | 11,809 | 7,660 | 7,678 | 9,279 |
| Cattle, No | 2,951 | 3,931 | 1,448 | 733 |
| Sheep, No | 700 | 643 | ...... | ...... |
| Hides, lbs | 74,260 | 64,400 | 112,546 | 42,250 |
| Highwines, brls | 323 | 358 | 5 | 401 |
| Wool, lbs | 208,745 | 66,360 | 158,303 | 142,970 |
| Potatoes, bu | 1,000 | 4,478 | ...... | ...... |
| Lumber, m feet | 5,074 | 6,024 | 3,068 | 1,316 |
| Shingles, m | 3,690 | 3,050 | 2,142 | 1,046 |
| Lath, m | 356 | 681 | 392 | 991 |
| Salt, brls | 1,558 | 5,650 | 3,726 | 1,130 |

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,602 bu wheat, 9,341 bu corn, 8,536 bu oats, 2,344 bu rye, 462 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 188½ cars wheat; 531½ cars corn; 11,600 bu No. 1 do, 6,000 bu high mixed do, 32,000 bu No. 2 do and 11,900 rejected do, by canal; 56 cars oats; 3,500 bu rejected do, by canal; 12 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (789 cars), 389,000 bu.

There is some talk about urging the appointment of a barley inspector, either independent of, or in connection with, the present inspection department. It is urged that to inspect barley properly a man must be a special expert in that grain. That may be so; but if the trade should put in a man, or procure the putting in of a man, who is an expert in the "ways that are dark" in the barley crowd, as well as in judging of quality, it might prove after all to be only a change from King Log to King Stork.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, but not so strong as yesterday, though oats were higher. The receipts of grain continue to be large, for the season, but they are exceeded by the shipments, so that our stocks in store are well worked down for the season, with a prospect of a still further reduction before the autumn activity commences. The rain which threatened at noon, and fell towards 2 o'clock, was favorable to higher prices.

In the market for domestic dry goods, only a fair aggregate of sales was accomplished, and values were not subjected to any very pronounced change. The general tendency, however, now seems to be in an upward direction, especially so for standard bleached and brown sheetings, prints, denims, and stripes. Groceries were quoted quiet, except sugars, coffees, and rice. Prices were fully sustained all around, and were firm for most articles in the list. The cheese trade continues reasonably active at former quotations, all merchantable goods being firmly held. Butter was moving to a fair extent at substantially previous prices. There was activity in the grain bag trade. Liberal orders are coming in from all parts of the West, and under reduced stocks the market exhibits a buoyant tone. Quotations are 36½c for Stark, 35c for Ludlow, 34c for Lewiston, and 31½c for American. The changes in the hay, leather, oils, tobacco, and wood markets were unimportant. Hides were more active, and were firmer, with buyers at 10½c and 11½c, and holders generally asking a ½c more.

The demand for prime lumber continues moderate, but prices are steady. At the docks the offerings were light, and the volume of business transacted was necessarily restricted. Metals were quiet and unchanged. Wooden ware and brooms remain quiet, but, under moderate stocks, present prices are sustained, and brooms are firm at the recent advance. Iron, nails, naval stores, and cooperage were without essential change. The condition of the hop, broom-corn, or wool market is substantially the same as for several days past. Timothy seed was in good demand, though, owing to increased receipts, prices were lower on common grades, and a shade easier for prime. Prime flax sold at $1.72@1.75. The poultry market was liberally supplied, but the demand was light, and prices were weak and irregular. Green fruits were in moderate demand. Vegetables and potatoes were dull and weak.

Highwines were in fair demand, and scarce, which, together with a firmer feeling reported from New York, caused an advance of 1c per gallon, sales being noted of 150 brls at 92c. The market closed firm.

Lake freights were a shade more active, but easier, carriers reluctantly conceding ¼c per bu on rates to Buffalo, owing to more plentiful offerings of steamer room to that port, while Lower Lake rates were quoted unchanged. The market closed at 4c on corn, and 4½c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. To Kingston, corn was taken at 11c, and wheat at 11½c. Corn to New England points, on through rates, was quoted at 23c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will carry out 96,000 bu wheat, 207,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats, and 16,000 bu rye.

Provisions were more active, at unchanged prices, except on lard, which was a shade easier. There was a better demand for pork and meats, at previous prices, which holders were willing to accept. The trading was all for present delivery, there being very little disposition to deal in options either way; and probably will not be for another month to come, when the deliberations of the National Convention of Packers and Provision Dealers may to some extent affect the supply of particular classes of product. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $15.90@16.00; do seller September, $15.95@16.00; do seller October, $15.10@15.25; do seller December, $12.90@13.00; lard, cash or seller August, $7.87½@7.90; do seller September, $7.90@8.00; summer do, 7½@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats steady at 7½@8c for shoulders; 9½@9¾c for short ribs; and 9½@9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; English meats, 9½@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at 1c below these prices. Bacon is quoted at 8¾c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10½c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,750 brls mess pork, cash and seller August, at $16.00; 200 tcs summer lard at 7¾c; 130,000 lbs short clear at 9½c; 40 boxes summer-cured short ribs at 9c.

Flour was quiet under a good demand, and light offerings, which made the market very firm, in sympathy with the upward tendency in cash wheat. Dealers say they have very little on hand, making it difficult to fill large orders, and the country mills are working low, as they are poorly supplied with old wheat, and are cautious about using the new till it has been through the sweating process. There is, however, a good demand here for new flour, and it will probably be in more liberal supply within a few days. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Green St. Louis) at $9.50; 500 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.50; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $6.87½; 200 brls do at $6.20; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $2.75; 100 brls rye on private terms. Total, 1,700 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.00; 20 tons do at $9.50 on track; 10 tons at $10.00 on through cars. The following was the closing range of prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair to choice white winter extras | $ 6.75@ 8.00 |
| Red winter extras | 5.75@ 7.00 |
| Good to choice spring extras | 6.00@ 6.50 |
| Low to medium | 4.50@ 6.00 |
| Minnesotas (patent) | 7.00@10.00 |
| Good to fancy Minnesota | 6.00@ 7.75 |
| Spring superfines | 2.50@ 4.50 |
| Rye flour | 4.00@ 4.25 |
| Bran | 10.00@10.50 |

Wheat was active and irregular, being lower on options, and 1c higher on cash lots. The latter was in especial good demand by shippers, who picked up all that was offered, and would have taken a great deal more had it been on sale. The buying was apparently on Canadian account, and it was stated that several large orders are here from parties who have hitherto supplied their wants from Milwaukee, but are now satisfied that the new crop coming in is of magnificent quality, and that the inspection can be depended upon. It was this which increased the premium on cash wheat to-day to 4½c per bu, and will probably soon bring Chicago and Milwaukee together in the prices of cash wheat. In options the feeling was an awkward one to understand. The market was very weak early, in the face of a reported important advance in Liverpool. It is probable that this was a result of a rather extensive wish to sell out on the bulge, which defeated its own intention. Those who wanted to sell evidently expected a large increase in the volume of our receipts very soon; in addition to which there are many who think it dangerous to follow Liverpool too closely this season, as the advance is predicated on a sharp demand for the supply of immediate wants, and may be over long before the arrival of wheat shipped now. The short interest for this month are viewing the situation very calmly, thinking that the premium of 6c over deliveries for September, will be sufficient to bring in all the wheat that will be wanted this month, whatever be the shipping demand. There was some talk yesterday and to-day about the inquiry for cash wheat being to fill options sold for delivery during the first half of this month, to the extent of about 100,000 bu; but there was no sign of anything of the sort, and probably was no such fact. Seller the month opened at $1.18½, declined to $1.17⅞, and advanced to $1.18½ at the close. Seller September sold at $1.11½@1.12½, closing at the outside. Seller the year sold at $1.08. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.22½; No. 1 spring closed at $1.24½ for new, showing a steady appreciation. No. 3 spring closed at $1.15; and rejected do at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 1,200 bu do at $1.24½; 1,200 bu do at $1.24; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23; 1,500 bu do at $1.22¾; 45,600 bu do at $1.22½; 23,600 at $1.22; 2,800 bu at $1.21½; 1,200 bu do at $1.21; 10,800 No. 3 spring at $1.15; 2,800 bu rejected at $1.00; 500 bu do at 99c. Total 94,060 bu.

Corn was active, but ⅛c lower, on the average, though closing about the same as yesterday. There was a fair demand early, but not equal to that of the preceding day, when some of the longs unloaded large quantities, and dropped back. The continued large receipts caused an easier feeling, but the shipping demand was urgent throughout, especially after it was found that lake freights were lower, and then the short interest took hold freely, seeing that the shipments were again heavy, giving a still further reduction of our stocks in store. In the latter half of the session, when there were symptoms of bad weather, with rumors of cold rain in many parts of the West, the feeling was again stronger, and cash corn commanded a slight premium over the options from parties who wanted to fill out cargoes, New York being reported 1c higher, with lower ocean freights. Seller September opened at 39⅞c, declined to 39½c, and advanced to 40⅛c, closing at 39⅞c. Seller the month sold at 39½@40⅛c, closing at 39⅞c. Regular No. 2 closed firm at 40c; new receipts of do at 40⅛c; and high-mixed at 40½@40⅝c. Rejected closed with firm holders at 36c. Seller October was quiet at 40@40⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu high mixed at 40⅝c; 6,000 do bu at 40⅝c; 25,200 bu do at 40½c; 3,600 bu do at 40⅜c; 20,000 bu No. 2 at 40⅛c; 66,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 116,000 bu do at 40c; 46,000 bu do at 39⅞c; 59,200 bu do at 39¾c; 8,800 bu rejected at 36½c; 21,600 bu do at 36c; 2,000 bu do at 35⅞c; 18,000 bu No. 1 at 42c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 41½c; 6,000 bu rejected at 37c; 6,000 bu do at 36⅛c afloat. Total, 415,200 bu.

Oats were more active, and advanced ½c per bu, though the receipts were larger, and nearly four times the reported shipments. New York was quoted firm, and the arrivals are not nearly equal to what was calculated upon for this month, while the short interest for this month is a very large one, and their anxiety to fill in to-day produced a sympathetic demand for the more deferred options. Seller the month opened at 27½c, and advanced to 28c at the close, with scarcely any preference for cash lots. Seller September sold at 26½@26¾c; seller October at 26⅜@26⅝c; and seller the year at 26⅜@26⅝c,—all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 at 28⅛c; 63,400 bu do at 28c; 9,200 bu do at 27⅞c; 1,800 bu do at 27⅝c; 600 bu rejected at 25⅜c; 3,600 bu do at 25⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 32c; 600 bu choice new at 35c; 600 bu do at 34c, all on track. Total, 85,600 bu.

Rye was very quiet and strong, advancing ½c under a good demand, with small offerings. There are orders here for shipment, which the small amounts coming on daily do not fill, and the rye in store is held off the market. Cash sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 (preferred house) at 66c; 400 bu do at 65½c; and 2,400 bu do at 65c. Total, 3,600 bu, closing at 65½c. Seller the month was nominal at 62½@63c bid.

Barley was less active, and 2c lower. New No. 2 seller September, the chief thing inquired for, opened at $1.08, but soon fell to $1.00, and closed nominal at about $1.01. No. 3 seller September sold at 78c. Total option sales, 38,000 bu. There is so little doing in graded lots for cash that they can scarcely be quoted, except No. 3, which is firm at 90c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu new No. 3 at 90c; 400 bu new by sample at 90c; and 400 bu old do at 85c. Total, 1,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 15.—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast strong. Cargoes of wheat on passage—demand for the continent improving. No. 2 spring off coast, 57s 6d; California wheat on passage, 62s@62s 6d; do for shipment, 60s. Floating cargoes of corn off coast firm. English country markets for wheat have followed the advance of London. French country markets for wheat rising. Weather in England showery. Mark Lane—Wheat: Continental demand continues 1s@1s 6d dearer. Corn very firm. Liverpool—Wheat strong. Corn unchanged.

THE CORN OUTLOOK.

We publish the following communication for the information of whom it may concern, without knowing how far the facts justify the statements. It seems reasonable to suppose with our correspondent that the crop will be much less than the average, but per contra, the liberal movement of old corn from the country looks like an indication that the farmers are not afraid, and surely they ought to know:

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: I have been expecting for a long time to hear some reports from the corn region, aside from the same old song, "Corn looking well, but backward," etc., etc. It seems to me that it is somebody's duty to report the other side, for the reason that, if we are "booked" for a short crop of corn, what we have on hand ought not to be rushed off on the present low prices.

I am fully persuaded that the outlook for the growing corn crop is decidedly bad, and that it can't possibly be one-half as large as last year, notwithstanding the Agricultural Bureau reports Illinois only 15 per cent below par, and I draw my conclusions from the following facts:

The spring was very wet, and a very large portion of the land was plowed when the soil was in a very bad condition, and it *is true* that our soil cannot be made to produce good crops of corn if worked too wet. Again, the area of ground planted is at least 25 per cent less than last year, as, owing to the lateness of the season, a large portion was seeded to other crops, besides thousands of acres that was not planted at all.

I have also had good opportunity for personal observation over a large extent of country up to the 1st of August, and was fully confirmed in the opinions already formed by the appearance of the crops—corn tasseling out 2 to 3 feet high, and much of it laid by when not more than a foot high ("laid by" means cultivated the last time); and the testimony of others fully corroborates the evidence of my own observation.

A friend of mine attended the meeting of the Board of Equalization at Springfield this week—a gentleman whose judgment is reliable in such matters. He says: "With few exceptions the cornstalks are 'fired' (leaves all dried up) two feet or more from the ground. Take the entire length of the G. C. & S. Road, corn can't make one-third of a crop." Many pieces of corn planted in good season are looking worse than they did four weeks ago. As a farmer said to-day: "How can it fill when the leaves are drying up? The lungs are destroyed."

An intelligent farmer, and a keen observer, told me a few days ago that he was passing a splendid looking piece of corn, and he left his buggy to take an observation. He went into the piece some little distance, and examined the stalks closely. He said: "They were fair height, but small and spindling, just such stalks as usually yield about 20 bushels per acre."

A gentleman who has traveled extensively all over the State, and whose judgment is of value, says: "In Kane, DeKalb, Lee, and Whiteside Counties, it is as bad as through this region; down the west side of the State it is ditto; in fact, there are not ten counties in the State that will have an average crop of corn."

A doctor tells me he was out in the country; asked a farmer how his crop looked. "First-rate, was the answer; prospect good for a *good* crop. How much corn have you in? Eighty acres. Where is it? Twenty acres here, and sixty acres over there (pointing across the road). How much will this turn? Fifty bushels per acre, I reckon. How much will that yield, do you think? O, I don't know; not near as much. Do you think that sixty acres will be worth as much as this twenty acres? Well, perhaps not. I wouldn't swap this twenty acres for sixty acres like that. And yet this man reported his crop prospects as "good."

This illustrates the great inequality there is in the crop, and also accounts for many of the favorable reports, though I believe in many localities the crop is looking well, and the yield will be up to the average of former years.

A gentleman from the Fox River region says: "The crop is fully up to last year, but the breadth planted is fully 25 per cent less;" and I have no doubt but there are many such localities, but their area in the aggregate covers but a small part of the State, and that where the surplus for market is always small.

Some time ago THE TRIBUNE published a map of the State showing the corn regions or, where the bulk of the corn goes from for market, (and I think it was nearly or quite correct) *and the greatest shortage will be in those regions.*

In view of these facts I still hold to the opinion expressed some time since, "that Illinois cannot possibly produce one-half as much merchantable corn as last year, even (as one of our Senators said recently:) "if frost holds off till Christmas." And, as the same causes produce the same effects on this prairie soil, I think the result will be similar west of the Mississippi.

I do not know a farmer whose crop is at all even. Where a man has a fair piece of corn, generally he has four or five times as much that is exceedingly doubtful.

I also doubt very much the statements we see occasionally that there are such everlasting amounts of corn in the country.

Up to this time the receipts in Chicago are about 7,000,000 bushels less than last year, and I think the same ratio of difference will continue through the year.

There is a large amount of old corn in the country—there always is at this season—but not one in a hundred of the farmers has any corn of '71 (there lacks a great deal of being three crops on hand).

The late spring necessitated four to six weeks' longer feeding—the increased quantity of cattle and hogs took corn to do it—and large amounts, too.

I know farmers who have fed their last year's corn and the surplus left over from 1871.

From sixteen years' experience in Illinois I have learned two things, that farmers are apt to cry out before they are hurt, and also that in this kind of a season the growing crop is over-estimated, and I fully believe that very many will be greatly disappointed in their corn crops.

The weather for a month past has been very bad for corn—at times cold nights and a few cool days, then a hot day occasionally, good ripening weather (and also good ague weather) and I think the effect has been to check the growth of stalk, the filling of the grain, and induced an effort of the plant to ripen. So that, whatever the weather may be the rest of the season,—wet or dry, hot or cold,—at the very best we can't have a half-crop. I could refer to the experience of 1858, and also of 1863, to prove that the effects of a wet spring run through the entire season. I could also refer to many farmers, scattered over a territory 100 miles across, who testify to similar facts—of shortening of what they thought would make good crops a month ago, on account of the ripening effects of the weather, silks drying up while the cob is forming; but perhaps I have said enough.

IROQUOIS.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and declined ⅛c. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18⅛@1.18⅜ seller the month, closing at $1.18⅛@1.18⅜; and at $1.12⅛@1.12⅜ seller September. Also quotable at $1.08 seller the year. Corn was only fairly active, and steady, closing at 40c cash, 39⅞c seller the month, and 39⅝@39⅞c seller September. Also at 40⅛c seller October. Oats sold at 28c seller the month. Provisions were quiet; also lake freights.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug 15.

ALCOHOL—Advanced 2c, in response to a rise in highwines; 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.84@1.85c.

BEANS—Were in better request. We quote: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Sales include 28 brls hand-picked mediums at $2.40; 3 brls common at $1.80.

BUTTER—The butter market was fairly active, without material change in prices, the following being current: Strictly choice yellow, 22@24c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Grain-bags continue active and strong, while other goods in the list were quiet and steady. Quotations are as follows: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34; American A, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—Continues moderately active at unchanged prices. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; pale and red, 3½@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were fairly active, and the market is called steady for most of the materials mentioned. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $35.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—The demand for this staple continues reasonably active, and the market retains the firm tone that has characterized it for some time past. Stocks are in no way excessive, and are held with confidence. We quote: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11½@12½c; Western factory, 11½@12½c.

COAL—In the coal market there was no decided change. Anthracite is held with great firmness, and an early advance is looked for. Soft varieties remain steady and firm. We quote: Lehigh, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.60; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Trade continues dull, except in stock. The receipts of stock are unusually light, and increased Eastern demand having curtailed the shipments to this point. Light stock is in good interior request and firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts were again liberal, and a large part of them out of condition, so that prices were variable, and tending lower. Dealers are asking 14c for warranted lots, with the bulk of the sales at 13@13½c. Sales were also made at 12@12½c.

FEATHERS—Were in continued good demand, at unchanged prices. We repeat: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—With the exception of an advance of 50c per ½ brl in Columbia River salmon, the quotations of fish were the same as on the preceding days of the week. Trade continues good and the general market presents a firm tone. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 32@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Fair activity still characterizes the fruit trade, and the market has lost none of its firmness. On the contrary, many descriptions are still tending upwards,—notably peaches, apples, and raisins. Pared peaches are now held at 24@25c. Nuts are firm, and in Wilmington peanuts ½c advance is noted. We revise our quotations as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 18@19c; raisins, layers, $3.00@3.15; Zante currants, 7@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 9@9½c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8½c.

GROCERIES—A satisfactory business was done in the leading staples, but side goods were generally quiet. Prices, however, were well sustained all around, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, were firm. Below are the quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33½@34½c; O. G. Java, 29@29½c; Java, No. 2, 28@28½c; fancy Rio, 25½@25¾c; choice do, 25½@25¾c; prime Rio, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24¾c; common do, 23½@23½c; roasting do, 22½@23½c; Singapore Java, 25½@26c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@25¾c; do, prime, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11½@11⅞c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do, No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8½@9¼c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 28@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¾@4½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The market was plentifully supplied with domestic fruits, and prices were a trifle easier for pears, grapes, and blackberries. Peaches were steady. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@18.00 per box; Naples do, $10.00@12.00. California pears, $5.50@6.00 per case; do plums, $6.00 per case. New apples, 25@50c per box or basket, $1.00@2.25 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.50@4.00 per brl. Blackberries, $3.50@4.00 per case; wild do, $2.00@2.50 per case. Blueberries, $4.00 per bu; huckleberries, $3.00@3.50 per bu. Pears, 40c@$1.00 per box; Bartlett's do, $1.45@1.75 per box. Peaches, $1.25@1.75 per box; Michigan peaches, per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00 per case (36 lbs); do 60 lbs, in boxes, $5.50@6.00; $1.25@1.50 per basket; Siberian crab-apples, 50c@$1.00 per box.

HOPS—Trade is only fair, consisting of small orders from consumers. Dealers are disposed to reduce their stocks as much as possible before the new crop is ready for market, but, as the supply is unusually light, there is no disposition to shade prices, especially for choice grades, as they are in limited supply. We quote Western at 20@45c.

HAY—Was again reported inactive and unchanged. We quote prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime, $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide trade shows further improvement. Both local and outside buyers are operating on a more liberal scale, and prices are working firmer. Some holders are now asking 10½c and 11½c, and refuse to sell at a less figure. We quote as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 15½@16c; veal-kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There was only a moderate inquiry for small lots at the current rates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron | 3 8-10@ 4 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 5¼ @ 6 | rates |
| Plate iron, common tank | 6¾ @ 6¾ | rates |
| Norway iron | 9 @ 9½c | ⅌ lb |
| Norway nail rods | 9½ @10c | ⅌ lb |
| German plow steel | 11 @12c | ⅌ lb |
| Cast plow steel | 11½ @12c | ⅌ lb |
| American tool steel | 16 @18c | ⅌ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 @20c | ⅌ lb |
| English tool steel | 21½ @ | rates |
| English spring steel | 10 @11 | rates |
| American cast spring steel | 12 @13 | rates |
| Steel tire, ¾-in | 8¾ @ 9 | ⅌ lb |

LEATHER—Prices were again steady and firm as given below:

HEMLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| City harness | $ 39@ 41 |
| Country harness | 36@ 38 |
| Line, city, ⅌ lb | 41@ 43 |
| Kip, ⅌ lb | 60@ 1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 85@ 1.20 |
| City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft | 25@ 30 |
| City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft | 25@ 27 |
| Country upper | 28@ 26 |
| Collar, ⅌ ft | 20@ 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ 1.25 |
| Rough upper, standard | 30@ 35 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 27@ 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole | 33@ 37 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@ 32 |

OAK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calf | 1.20@ 1.45 |
| Kip | 75@ 1.10 |
| Harness | 40@ 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@90.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@80.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 36 lbs | 1.65@ 2.35 |
| French kip, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ 1.60 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The changes were unimportant. The market is quiet at the annexed range of prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—3 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@23c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00 tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

NAILS—Were in good demand and steady. We repeat: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.20.

OILS—No change worthy of note occurred in the oil market. While orders were generally small, a fair aggregate of sales was accomplished, and former quotations were uniformly well sustained. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 82@85c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—The receipts of chickens were larger this morning, and the market was excessively supplied. Trade was dull and prices weak, and tending lower. Old chickens sold at $4.00@4.25; large spring chickens, $2.75@3.00; small quotable all the way from $1.75@2.00; turkeys at 12@13½c; geese sold at $6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—The market was abundantly supplied, but sales still drag slowly at various prices. Common to choice in barrels bring $1.00@2.00, and 47@60c per bu. The local trade is now supplied by the farmers near the city, consequently the demand for lots shipped from a distance is light.

SALT—There was no abatement in the demand for fine salt. A few dealers have accumulated a small stock, but this is not general. The market is firm at the quotations following: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was active, but owing to liberal receipts the market was weak and lower for common qualities. Prime to choice seed was a shade easier at $2.85@3.00. Sales ranged from $2.25@3.00. Flax was in good demand and advanced; prime sold at $1.72@1.75. There was a light inquiry for Hungarian at 60c, while 65c was asked. Millet was dull at 45@50c; clover at $5.50@5.75. Sales include: 40 bags choice timothy at $3.00; 20 bags at $2.95; 375 bags prime at $2.90; 16 bags at $2.87½; 238 bags do at $2.85; 670 bags good at $2.80; 225 bags do at $2.75; 56 bags at $2.70; 19 bags at $2.65; 151 bags fair at $2.60; 25 bags at $2.55; 141 bags at $2.50; 93 bags at $2.40; 21 bags poor at $2.30; 55 bags do at $2.25; 107 bags prime flax at $1.75; 26 bags do at $1.72.

TEAS—Remain quiet at former quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@95c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Are in steady fair request at firm prices. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—The demand was fair, and the market was very firm at the annexed prices: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were plentiful and quiet. Melons and onions declined. Tomatoes were also a trifle lower. Tomatoes, 40@65c per box; onions, $3.50@4.00 per brl; corn, 10@11c; watermelons, $5.00@16.00 per doz, according to size; musk-melons, 75c@$1.00 per doz, or $1.00@2.00 per crate; beets, $1.50 per brl.

WOOL—Continues fairly active at yesterday's quotations. The receipts are moderate, though about equal to the demand, except for choice and fine grades. The New York *Bulletin* says: "There has been but little activity in the market since our last report, but the week opens with a fair prospect for a good business before the close, and holders continue to quote full prices, with an apparent disposition to try for better rates if they can be obtained. The feature of absorbing interest is domestic wool, and the sales of Western fleeces and fine California and Texas grades constitute the bulk of the transactions. There is a fair trade doing in goods, at prices which, while they do not afford large profits, encourage manufacturers to continue their production, and stimulate them to fairly liberal operations in the raw material." We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, No. 1 | 50c |
| Tub, washed, extra and medium | 45@48c |
| Tub, washed, common to fair | 40@45c |
| Common dingy | 35@44c |
| Fleece, washed, X&XX, light | 40@42c |
| Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy | 35@38c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 40@42c |
| Coarse, washed | 35@38c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition | 25@28c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium | 25@30c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy | 25@27c |
| Super, pulled | 35@38c |
| Extra, pulled | 35@38c |

WOODEN-WARE AND BROOMS—There has been no change in this market, either in the degree of activity or the prices. Trade, as usual at this season, is light, but prices rule steady under moderate stocks. We quote: 2-hoop pails, $2.30 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $3.50; keelers, 3 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $2.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothes-pins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.25@4.00 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; bannakins, $3.00@4.00 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.65; do, ash, 3 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.50@2.75; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Remain steady. Below are the current rates to the leading Eastern points:

| Chicago to | Fourth class per 100 lbs | Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward | Grain in bulk per 100 lbs | Corned meats in bulk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | $ 50 | $1.00 | | |
| New York | 45 | 90 | 45 | 55 |
| Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore | 40 | 80 | 40 | 50 |
| Wilmington, Del | 40 | 80 | 40 | 50 |
| Washington, D. C | 40 | 80 | | |
| Alexandria, Va | 52 | 1.04 | | |
| Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire | 30 | 60 | 30 | 35 |
| Wheeling | 35 | 70 | 35 | 40 |
| Cleveland | 25 | 50 | 25 | 37½ |
| New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O | 30 | 60 | 30 | 35 |
| Oil City, Corry, and Franklin | 39 | 78 | 39 | 42½ |
| Norfolk, Va | 49 | 98 | | |
| Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah | 65 | 1.30 | | |
| Petersburgh and Richmond | 57 | 1.14 | | |

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 4,391 | 6,863 | 654 |
| Tuesday | 2,072 | 6,478 | 489 |
| Wednesday | 2,090 | 9,281 | 787 |
| Thursday | 2,251 | 11,809 | 700 |
| Friday | 2,000 | 10,000 | 542 |
| Total | 14,805 | 44,431 | 3,521 |
| Same time last week | 15,057 | 39,968 | 3,115 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,309 | 5,017 | ...... |
| Tuesday | 336 | 5,515 | ...... |
| Wednesday | 2,585 | 6,940 | ...... |
| Thursday | 1,448 | 7,678 | ...... |
| Total | 5,678 | 25,151 | ...... |

CATTLE—If there was any improvement in the general features of this market it was not apparent to the ordinary observer. The volume of sales would compare favorably with any of the preceding days of the week, but prices were sensibly lower all around, while for the poorer sorts the decline amounted to 15@20c per 100 lbs. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 stale cattle left over from yesterday, and this number was augmented by 2,000 fresh receipts, thus swelling the supply to fully 6,500 head. As little more than one-third of this number was disposed of, the prospects for to-morrow's market are gloomy enough. The range of prices paid was $2.00@5.50, with most of the transactions at prices ranging downward from $4.75.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward | $5.75@6.10 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs | 5.40@5.60 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs | 4.80@5.15 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.50@4.75 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3.00@4.25 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 3.00@4.25 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 2.00@2.50 |
| Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered | 3.00@4.50 |
| Cattle—Texas, through droves | 1.75@2.50 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | fair steers | 1,219 | $4.75 |
| 40 | fair steers | 1,143 | 4.75 |
| 45 | good steers | 1,400 | 5.40 |
| 10 | cows | 1,103 | 4.00 |
| 15 | rough steers | 1,200 | 4.00 |
| 33 | good steers | 1,269 | 5.10 |
| 31 | good steers | 1,211 | 5.12½ |
| 40 | cows | 950 | 3.00 |
| 15 | cows | 980 | 3.50 |
| 16 | fair steers | 1,188 | 4.80 |
| 17 | good steers | 1,264 | 5.00 |
| 21 | Cherokee steers | 819 | 3.00 |
| 22 | calves | 230 | 5.00 |
| 10 | cows | 900 | 3.00 |
| 16 | fair steers | 1,152 | 4.80 |
| 64 | good steers | 1,315 | 5.15 |
| 9 | stockers | 838 | 3.40 |
| 15 | good steers | 1,445 | 5.25 |
| 10 | good steers | 1,300 | 5.12½ |
| 60 | good steers | 1,270 | 5.25 |
| 48 | good steers | 1,370 | 5.25 |
| 20 | Cherokee steers | 1,035 | 4.10 |
| 18 | Cherokee steers | 1,060 | 3.62½ |
| 24 | Texan steers | 707 | 2.55 |
| 33 | cows | 1,058 | 3.25 |
| 33 | good steers | 1,310 | 5.42½ |
| 32 | good steers | 1,242 | 5.20 |
| 22 | good steers | 1,227 | 5.20 |
| 62 | good steers | 1,260 | 5.25 |
| 18 | cows | 1,066 | 3.00 |
| 18 | cows | 1,030 | 3.40 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,263 | 5.12½ |
| 20 | stockers | 1,046 | 4.00 |
| 9 | stockers | 837 | 3.62½ |
| 14 | stockers | 833 | 3.62½ |
| 15 | stockers | 768 | 3.50 |
| 19 | cows | 832 | 2.50 |

HOGS—The cooler weather and the marked falling off in the receipts induced a more confident feeling among both buyers and sellers, and at the reduced prices established yesterday trading was fairly active and the market ruled firm. Light grades, as heretofore, were chiefly in demand, and all such found buyers—the best at $4.80@4.90, and the poorest at $4.60@4.65. The only considerable demand for heavy hogs came from Boston and Philadelphia buyers, but their purchases made a pretty large aggregate, and fewer of this sort remain unsold to-night than at the close of trade yesterday. Sales were at $4.30@4.65 for heavy, and at $4.65@4.90 for light,—principally at $4.40@4.50 for the former, and at $4.70@4.80 for the latter. The market closed easy.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56 | 173 | $4.85 | 60 | 236 | $4.60 | 63 | 182 | $4.80 |
| 49 | 265 | 4.50 | 44 | 255 | 4.65 | 60 | 223 | 4.75 |
| 52 | 267 | 4.45 | 36 | 257 | 4.45 | 49 | 198 | 4.75 |
| 52 | 205 | 4.80 | 40 | 273 | 4.45 | 59 | 205 | 4.85 |
| 48 | 202 | 4.85 | 40 | 275 | 4.55 | 57 | 205 | 4.85 |
| 48 | 281 | 4.62½ | 46 | 225 | 4.60 | 23 | 204 | 4.90 |
| 124 | 213 | 4.85 | 124 | 201 | 4.85 | 59 | 200 | 4.65 |
| 43 | 252 | 4.40 | 57 | 250 | 4.40 | 29 | 305 | 4.35 |
| 127 | 200 | 4.90 | 162 | 201 | 4.90 | 56 | 176 | 4.90 |
| 80 | 175 | 4.80 | 62 | 205 | 4.80 | 64 | 208 | 4.80 |
| 71 | 280 | 4.45 | 161 | 192 | 4.87½ | 126 | 171 | 4.87½ |
| 54 | 235 | 4.50 | 26 | 234 | 4.50 | 40 | 274 | 4.40 |
| 47 | 250 | 4.40 | 51 | 257 | 4.40 | 35 | 225 | 4.70 |
| 38 | 206 | 4.80 | 118 | 201 | 4.85 | 44 | 226 | 4.60 |
| 103 | 176 | 4.80 | 55 | 200 | 4.85 | 89 | 200 | 4.85 |
| 115 | 281 | 4.40 | 45 | 340 | 4.45 | 61 | 218 | 4.50 |
| 50 | 299 | 4.45 | 99 | 328 | 4.45 | 48 | 317 | 4.40 |

SHEEP—Nothing new was developed in the sheep market. The demand was again confined to meeting local wants, and the supply proved about equal to the wants of buyers. We quote poor and choice at $2.75@4.50.

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

The lumber market was quiet. The attendance of buyers was light, there being scarcely enough lumber offering to attract their attention. The supply consisted of the half-dozen cargoes left over from yesterday, and the few which arrived to-day. Several sales were made, yesterday's prices being realized. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $11.50@16.00; common to medium do, $9.00@11.00; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; common do, $9.00@9.25; lath, $1.75@1.80; shingles, $2.87½@3.00.

Cargo schr Jennie Lind, from Grand Haven, 91,700 feet boards and strips at $14.50, mill tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $2.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade is only fair on either local or interior account. The market is steady at quotations. Hardwood is unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| First clear | $50.00 @55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00 @50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00 @40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 43.00 @45.00 |
| Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough | 40.00 @43.00 |
| Clear siding, 1st and 2d together | 22.00 @23.00 |
| Common siding | 18.00 @20.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 33.00 @35.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 28.00 @30.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward | 36.00 @38.00 |
| A stock boards | 34.00 @37.00 |
| B stock boards | 27.00 @30.00 |
| C stock boards | 15.00 @18.00 |
| Common boards | 12.00 @13.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under | 12.00 @13.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 14.00 @20.00 |
| Pickets, square | 13.00 @15.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 12.00 @13.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 14.00 @18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 17.00 @35.00 |
| Lath | 2.25 @ 2.50 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50 @ 2.00 |
| A or Star | 3.25 @ 3.50 |
| Shingles on track | 3.00 @ 3.12½ |
| No. 1 sawed | 1.25 @ 1.50 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@65c; box boards, $30.00@40.00. Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 30c.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Coal and Iron Property,

BLAST FURNACE,

AND

Farming Lands for Sale

(By order of the Comptroller of the Currency),

BEING PART OF THE

Assets of the

Ocean National Bank

of New York.

The undersigned, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, will offer for sale all that tract of land, and the structures and improvements thereon, together with the franchises and privileges belonging thereto, known as the

Irondale Coal and Iron Property,

and formerly known as the Estate and Works of

THE FRANKLIN IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Said lands and works are situated in Preston County, West Virginia, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near the Grafton junction, and are connected therewith by a branch road of uniform gauge and construction; distant 270 miles from Baltimore, 33 miles from Cumberland, 109 miles from Wheeling, 114 miles from Parkersburg (and 65 miles from Pittsburgh by the line of the Pittsburgh & Charleston Railroad now building southward across West Virginia), by means of which road it has access to the markets of the East and West, and will shortly also have access to the markets of Pittsburgh and the magnetic ore deposits of Virginia and the Kanawha.

The TRACT OF LAND embraces 1,120 acres, of which 230 are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with a heavy growth of valuable Timber.

It is also underlaid by THREE DISTINCT WORKABLE VEINS OF GOOD COAL, accessible at or near the surface, 3, 4, and 8 feet in thickness, respectively, which have been tested and worked on the most advantageous properties for many years. The coal yields a fine, lustrous, hard-grained coke, suitable for iron-making.

There are also in close proximity to the bituminous coal THREE SEPARATE BEDS OF IRON ORE of the variety known to miners as "CLAY IRON-STONE," so largely in use in English Furnaces, ranging from 22 inches to 4 feet in thickness, and so easily mined that it can be placed at the Furnace-stack at $1.50 per ton.

In juxtaposition with the iron-belts are Limestone, suitable for fluxing purposes, Fire-Clay, and building Sandstone, suitable for constructing Furnaces, Ovens, Etc.

Among the permanent Structures and Improvements, erected for the most part by the Company, are—

One Hot-Blast Furnace, 39 feet stack, 11.9 bosh.

Two Blowing Engines, 80-horse power, made by Sweeny & Son, of Reading.

Hot-Blast Apparatus, 28-feet stoves.

Four Miles of Railroad, 4.8½ gauge, sidings switches, 55 and 60-pound rail, well laid and ballasted.

One Sawmill, Turbine wheel, circular saws, carpenter and tool shop complete.

Foundry, including cupola, molds, castings, patterns, etc.

Machine and Blacksmith Shop, with lathes, drills, etc.

39 Workmen's Dwelling-Houses, double and single, gardens attached, in good order.

Storehouses, Engine-House, Offices, Sheds, Coking Pits, Trestles, and all the Tramways, Drifts, Openings, Stables, and other structures and excavations necessary for the operation and maintenance of an extended production and shipment of iron and coal.

The works are now in blast and have been in successful operation for several years. They were laid out, worked, and enlarged under the immediate supervision of one of the largest manufacturers, the whole expenditure on the property being upward of $700,000. The Blast Furnace has a capacity of turning out ten to twelve tons of pig iron per day from the ores on the estate, which product has ranked as No. 1 and No. 2 Foundry (gray forge and white) iron in the Ohio River markets. The capacity can be greatly increased, at but little cost, by the erection of a second furnace, the site for which is selected.

There are but few, if any, sites more advantageous for the successful, continued and profitable manufacture of iron; the fuel, the flux, and the ores being all on the same property, and connected with the furnace by rail. Pig iron, with the existing facilities, has been made by the season at a cost of $18 per ton, and this rate can be lessened by improvements in contemplation.

Also, a Tract of 8,000 Acres of Good

WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMING LANDS,

situated in Jackson, Massac, Johnson, and Williamson Counties, in the southern portion of the STATE OF ILLINOIS, within convenient distance of railroad and river communications and good markets. Said lands are contiguous, and consist largely of rich bottom and prairie soil, interspersed with good streams and ample timber, and appraised at from $5 to $35 per acre.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, for sixty (60) days from July 1, for the purchase of the West Virginia Tract of Coal and Iron Lands with the Furnace and other Improvements, entire, as they stand. Also, separately, for the Illinois Farming Lands, or any portion thereof—the Receiver reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the creditors of the Bank to do so.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in one, two, and three years, secured by mortgage.

Title perfect—absolute in the Ocean Bank.

Further particulars and information, Geological and Mining Engineers' Reports on the Virginia property, and detailed descriptions of the Illinois lands, can be had on application to

THEODORE M. DAVIS.

Receiver of Ocean National Bank.

19 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

☞ For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 16 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.

Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you see only the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

DR. STONE,

113 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic and Private Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties, &c., treated with safety and success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on private diseases, and circulars, &c., for married folks—all free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

163 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Private Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 41 West Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; cures guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 64 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

...le Coal and Iron Property,

BLAST FURNACE,

AND

...ning Lands for Sale

(By order of the Comptroller of the Currency), BEING PART OF THE

Assets of the

...an National Bank

of New York.

...ersigned, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, ...for sale all that tract of land, and the structure, ...provements thereon, together with the furniture ...ages belonging thereto, known as the

...le Coal and Iron Property,

...formerly known as the Estate and Works of

...ANKLIN IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

...nds and works are situated in Preston County, ...inia, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail... the Grafton junction, and are connected there... branch road of uniform gauge and construction; ...miles from Baltimore, 92 miles from Cumber... miles from Wheeling, 114 miles from Parkers... miles from Pittsburgh by the line of the ...& Charleston Railroad now building south... West Virginia), by means of which road it ...to the markets of the East and West, and will ...have access to the markets of Pittsburgh and ...ic ore deposits of Virginia and the Kanawha. ...RACT OF LAND embraces 1,120 acres, of ...re under cultivation, the remainder being cov... heavy growth of valuable Timber.

...also underlaid by THREE DISTINCT ...ABLE VEINS OF GOOD COAL, acces... near the surface, 3, 4, and 8 feet in thickness, ...y, which have been tested and worked on this ...properties for many years. The coal yields ...strous, hard-grained coke, suitable for ...king.

...re also in close proximity to the bituminous coal ...SEPARATE BEDS OF IRON ORE ...riety known to miners as "CLAY IRON-..." so largely in use in English Furnaces, ranging ...ches to 4 feet in thickness, and so easily mined ...be placed at the Furnace-stack at $1.50 per ...

...position with the iron-belts are Limestone, ...fluxing purposes, Fire-Clay, and building ...ne, suitable for constructing Furnaces, Ovens, ...

...the permanent Structures and Improve... erected for the most part by the Company, are— ...Hot-Blast Furnace, 39 feet stack, 11.9 bosh. ...Blowing Engines, 60-horse power, made by ...& Son, of Reading. ...Blast Apparatus, 28-feet stoves. ...Miles of Railroad, 4.8½ gauge, sidings ...35 and 60-pound rail, well laid and ballasted. ...Sawmill, Turbine wheel, circular saws, carpen... tool shop complete. ...dry, including cupola, molds, castings, pat. ...ine and Blacksmith Shop, with lathes, ...

...Workmen's Dwelling-Houses, double and ...gardens attached, in good order. ...houses, Engine-House, Offices, Sheds, ...Pits, Trestles, and all the Tramways, Drifts, ...Stables, and other structures and excavations ...for the operation and maintenance of an ex... production and shipment of iron and coal.

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...are but few, if any, sites more advantageous for ...ful, continued and profitable manufacture of ...e fuel, the flux, and the ores being all on the same ...and connected with the furnace by rail. ...the existing facilities, has been made by the ...a cost of $18 per ton, and this rate can be les... improvements in contemplation.

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...d in Jackson, Massac, Johnson, and Williamson ...s, in the southern portion of the STATE OF ...NOIS, within convenient distance of railroad and ...munications and good markets. Said lands are ...us, and consist largely of rich bottom and prairie ...terspersed with good streams and ample timber, ...ued at from $5 to $35 per acre.

...proposals will be received by the undersigned, ...for sixty (60) days from July 1, for the ...of the West Virginia Tract of Coal and ...ands with the Furnace and other Improve... entire, as they stand. Also, separately, for the ...Farming Lands, or any portion thereof— ...iver reserving the right to reject any or all bids, ...deemed for the interest of the creditors of the ...do so.

...—One-third cash; balance in one, two, and three ...secured by mortgage.

...erfect—absolute in the Ocean Bank.

...particulars and information, Geological and ...Engineers' Reports on the Virginia property, and ...descriptions of the Illinois lands, can be had on ...to

THEODORE M. DAVIS,
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19 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

...LOW'S INDIGO BLUE

...cheapest and best article in the market for BLUE... CLOTHES. ...Genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names ...d, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, ...North Second-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

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...R. STONE,

...MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. (a regular ...medicine), treats all Chronic and Private ...of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female ...treated with safety and success. Med... sent for ladies and gentlemen. Call; rooms only ...consultation free. A book on private ...circulars, &c., for married folks—all free ...All letters confidential.

...TOWNSEND,

...183 SOUTH CLARK-ST., ...cures all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary ...both sexes, and may be confidentially con... personally or by mail, free of charge. ...treated with safety and success. His Medical ...ladies and gentlemen sent free.

...RE! ...Y!! Dr. Kean,

...South Clark-st., Chicago,

...confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, ...on all chronic or nervous diseases. ...EAN is the only physician in the city who war... or no pay. ...sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numer... engravings.

...R. A. G. OLIN,

...CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, ...Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures ...chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, ...who have failed. Call or write; cures guaran... consultation free; correspondence confidential; 64 ...information for two stamps. Send for circular.

...ACTIONAL CURRENCY.

...5 Packages

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...TIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

...BUNE OFFICE.



## THE MONEY-ORDER FORGER.

### How He Managed to Secure a Position in the Chicago Post-Office.

### His Reward for Political Services to the Republican Party.

### Some Clever Specimens of His Genius for Forgery.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Gen. McArthur, Postmaster of this city, in order to obtain information with regard to the nature of the recommendations and support upon which "Col." J. W. Young, the money-order forger, succeeded in obtaining a position in his department. The Postmaster was quite willing to be communicative upon the subject. The application for the position he subsequently obtained was first made by Young about the beginning of February last. He produced, in support of his candidacy, a number of letters at his first interview with the Postmaster, who has since lost almost all of them. The Postmaster says, however, that what influenced him most in giving Young the position was his general appearance and excellent manner and address, which was very apt to impress one favorably of him both as a gentleman and man of ability. Out of the letters produced by Young, the Postmaster has only preserved three, two purporting to be recommendations, the other Young's original application. The Postmaster says he has reason to think all the letters are forgeries, or if any of them are authentic, they were obtained from the writers by misrepresentations. One of them, the General had quite recently learned, was a forgery. It was one of recommendation, purporting to come from Paul Van DerVoort, a citizen of Bloomington, Ill. A comparison of this letter with the "Colonel's" letter of application shows that, while at a casual glance the handwritings seem different, yet a careful scrutiny shows the leading characteristics of one to exist in the other, the peculiar formation of some of the letters in both being identical. The following is a reprint of the contents of the letter, which, in consideration of its having been written by himself, will hardly cause its readers to feel inclined to allow that modesty is one of the most prominent traits of the money-order forger's character:

HIS SERVICES TO THE PARTY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 20, 1873.

*Gen. J. McArthur, P. M.:*

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of introducing myself to you in behalf of a gentleman whom I think entirely worthy of public patronage.

In order that I may be the better able to speak in his behalf, I would state that I was formerly editor of Bloomington *Pantagraph*, and during the late Presidential campaign I canvassed the entire State of Illinois in company with Hon. R. J. Oglesby, U. S. Sen.; Hon. Jas. K. Edsall, Att'y Genl., and others; also, part of the State of Indiana in the interests of the Republican party. During our campaign I had the pleasure to meet Col. J. W. Young (the gentleman to whom I refer) in the central part of this State, and personally know that he did energetically canvass several of the middle Congressional Districts of this State, making effective and telling speeches. I have since cultivated his acquaintance, and believe he is destined to become one of our active leading politicians, and will prove of infinite value to the party. He has always been an ardent Republican, but has only entered into politics the last campaign, being the first in which he has taken an active part. I wrote the Hon. C. B. Farwell, M. C., in reference to Col. Young, requesting a letter for him to you, which I believe you have received. This is written without either the knowledge or solicitation of Col. Young, and I would respectfully request at your hands a favorable consideration of any application he may make for a position in your department, knowing that the same will be appreciated and acknowledged by him as well as by you. I am, with much respect, yours most truly,

(Signed) PAUL VAN DERVOORT.

THE LETTER A FORGERY.

This letter was shown to Mr. Van DerVoort some few days since, and he at once pronounced it a forgery. The other letter, purporting to be written by the Hon. C. B. Farwell, bears evidence upon its face of being genuine. As will be seen below, it is a short, concise, business-like note, and the handwriting shows no similarity whatever to that in Young's own letter or his forgery of Mr. Van DerVoort's. The letter runs as follows:

ANOTHER RECOMMENDATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I recommend for a clerkship in the Post-Office, Col. J. W. Young, the bearer, and ask at your hands your favorable consideration of the case. Yours truly, (Signed) C. B. FARWELL.

GEN. MCARTHUR.

The reporter called on Mr. Farwell at his place of business, but, that gentleman being out of town, an opinion as to the authenticity or otherwise of the letter could not be obtained.

The only other letter in this most interesting collection is that of the applicant himself, and a glance at it shows that its writer is a master of the art of penmanship. It is a model of cheek and caligraphy, while its wording is such as would have aided the Postmaster in forming a good opinion of the writer, as will be seen by a perusal of its contents, as follows:

HIS APPLICATION.

CENTRAL HOTEL, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3, 1873.

*Gen. John McArthur:*

DEAR SIR: I would most respectfully request a position in the Post-Office Department under your charge.

My political claims for such a position are that, during the late campaign, I made political speeches in seven Congressional Districts of this State, and also in Indiana, in behalf of the Republican party.

If you so desire, I will furnish you with a petition signed by the Hon. R. J. Oglesby, United States Senator, the Hon. John L. Beveridge, Governor, and a majority of the members of the State Senate and Legislature.

General, hoping that my petition will meet with your most favorable consideration, I am, truly yours, etc., J. W. YOUNG.

THE PETITION

referred to in the above was duly presented as promised, only excepting the absence of the name of Senator Oglesby, which lack was made up for by the presence of several others not mentioned in the letter. Unfortunately, as already stated, this petition, as well as several other letters, have been misplaced by the Postmaster, and he cannot, therefore, easily determine whether they are forgeries. The Postmaster informed the reporter that it is a matter of fact that Young was actively engaged as a Republican stumper during the Presidential campaign. He, it appears, came out first as a Greeleyite, and succeeded in forming several Greeley Clubs in different parts of the State, but being "bounced" by them, he took up with the Republican party. Here he found a fit resting-place, and it is hard to tell where his restless ambition might not have ultimately placed him had he not so hurriedly misdirected in the money-order forging line, the peculiar talents which, by exercise of a little patience, he could subsequently have utilized in Credit Mobilier schemes, or some other fraud at once genteel and gigantic.

## THE FIRE-MARSHALSHIP.

### A Council Committee Considers the Nomination of Mr. Bateham—Opinions of Police Commissioners—The Nomination to Be Reported Without Recommendation.

The Fire and Water Committee of the Common Council held a meeting at the city building yesterday afternoon, the main object of which was the consideration of the Mayor's nomination of Mr. Bateham to fill the vacant office of Fire Marshal. The Committee invited the Police Commissioners to attend at the meeting.

As soon as they made their appearance, Ald. McGennis, Chairman of the meeting, announced its object, and stated that they wished to have the opinion of the Board of Police Commissioners with regard to Mr. Bateham's fitness for the position to which he had been nominated. The Committee wished to have the Board satisfied with the man they had to recommend to the Council, and did not desire to report favorably on one to whom they might have any objection.

Commissioner Sheridan said that when Mr. Bateham's name was mentioned six months ago, he considered him as good a man in many respects as could be got, but thought he had been too long disconnected with the fire operations of the city, too much accustomed to ease to undertake the arduous duties inseparable from the post of Fire Marshal. He thought that after a man had retired for fifteen or twenty years from active life, he was hardly fit for such hard work as would be required of the one chosen to fill the vacant position. Independently of that he thought no man, outside of the Fire Department, could be mentioned more fit for the post than the Mayor's nominee. He decidedly favored appointing a man from the Department; the men would be more satisfied to work under such a one, and at a fire would place more confidence in his leadership.

Commissioner Cleveland said that he had known Mr. Bateham intimately for some time, and thought a great deal of him as a gentleman. He had no doubt he would make a good Fire Marshal; but in view of the fact of his having been so long out of the business, and somewhat of an old man, he thought it would be better to have another and a younger man.

Some little discussion was had with regard to whether it was expedient, in the present state of the city affairs, that the Fire Marshal's duties should include that of attending all fires and taking the lead of the men thereat, and the opinion was generally expressed that, while this state of affairs was objectionable, it was also quite unavoidable, as the charter of the city required such duty on his part. The fault lay with the city, which had outgrown its charter, and no remedy could be had at the present moment.

Mr. Sheridan said that Mr. Bateham had stated that he would not accept an offer of the position unless his appointment was satisfactory to all parties, and he thought that, if the onerous physical duties are inseparable from the position, Mr. Bateham would certainly decline it.

The Police Committee here left the room.

Ald. McEvoy said he considered Mr. Bateham to be a very good man, and one who would fill the vacancy well. The only objection he had to him was that he was too old to perform the duties. To fight the elements required a young and vigorous man. It was possible that in a few years Mr. Bateham might break down, and the working of the Department might then be thrown for some time into the hands of a deputy.

Ald. McGennis referred to the immense responsibility of the place, and said he would like to see it filled from the Department, and thought it was very strange if there was not in the Department a man fit for the work. If such proved the case, the Department must be a very poor one.

After some further discussion it was, on motion, resolved that the nomination be sent back to the Council without recommendation, for them to confirm it if they wish.

The question of disposing of the property known as the Long John Engine lot came up, and, after short discussion, it was decided to again advertise it for sale.

## CITY IN BRIEF.

There is nothing new in the rolling mill strike and no immediate prospect of an adjustment of the difficulty.

The house of Henry C. Jones, No. 204 Colfax avenue, was entered by burglars at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but nothing was stolen, as three shots were fired at them by the inmates.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning an incipient fire was discovered in Edwards' Block, No. 557 Milwaukee avenue, and extinguished by a police officer before any material damage had been done.

The military organization known as the Alpine Volunteers paraded the streets yesterday morning, creating a very favorable impression by their fine appearance. They held a picnic at Ogden's Grove in the afternoon.

Louis Steinacher, a German 64 years of age, who lived with his daughter at No. 7 Gardner street, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to a fence with a leather strap. His reasons for so doing have not been ascertained.

The Detroit, Eel River & Chicago Railroad is rapidly finishing its track from Auburn to Waterloo, Ind. At the latter point it connects with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, which, it is rumored, has leased the road for a number of years.

A new Irish association has just been formed in this City, named "Berie Scholom" of which the following is a list of officers: Henry Orthal, President, D. Mandelbaum, Vice-President, A. Mandelbaum, Secretary and D. Guettel, Treasurer. The Synagogue is located at 623 South Halsted street.

In future, thanks to recent arrangements, letters posted before 9 a. m. for points in Illinois on the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad west of Mendota, will be delivered to the different Post-offices on the same day. This will hasten the delivery of letters for Southern Iowa and Nebraska one day.

Prof. Marcey, of the Northwestern University at Evanston, is now busily engaged in classifying and adjusting his numerous geological specimens, obtained on his recent visit to the shores of Lake Superior. The cabinet and museum of this institution, in his charge, is one of the best in the Western country.

A colored man named George Jordan, employed in the Pacific Hotel, was yesterday arrested by Detective Joe Dixon, on suspicion of having stolen a number of watches and other articles of jewelry which have been missed lately by guests of the establishment. A portion of the missing property was found upon him.

Mr. Ely, the short-hand writer, made his reappearance yesterday, after a fortnight's lay-up with a maimed hand. While getting out of a car, the fore finger of his left hand got jammed in the door, and the top joint was all but lopped off. From a slight connecting string of nervous tissue the top joint depended, and Mr. Ely had the fragment adjusted in proper place, in hopes that it would rejoin the rest of the finger, which, after a fortnight's anxiety on the owner's part, it has done.

In these days of book-making every profession and trade has its literature, and when one of the heads of either a trade or profession takes in hand to write a representative book, the chances are that it will prove interesting. Mr. Allan Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, it is said, has in press a book entitled, "The Bankers, Their Vaults, and the Burglars." If Mr. Pinkerton only gives a moiety of his experience in the peculiar line which the title of the book promises to treat upon, a very readable and instructive volume may be expected.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Cleveland in the chair. Commissioners Wright and Sheridan were also present. A good officer, Dilger by name, was accused of maltreating citizens. The testimony showed that the complainant, Mr. Raap, had abused the officer, subsequently sued him, and now attempted to drive him from the force. The Board promptly vindicated the officer by formally dismissing the charges in the presence of the complainant, and then adjourned in a hurry.

In the preliminary remarks to the account of the partial destruction of the Singer Building, attention was called to the necessity for some means of protection against fire in large buildings, by the insertion in all the walls of iron tubes, connecting with the water-mains, for the convenience of firemen. The Mayor has been considering this matter, and now intends to recommend to the Council the passage of an ordinance making it obligatory upon owners of buildings to insert such tubes, provided with couplings for the attachment of hose. This system is universally indorsed by insurance men, firemen, and a large number of property-owners.

The question of improving Chicago harbor is meeting with the serious attention of the Government. In order to ascertain just what requires doing, a tour of inspection was made of the harbor yesterday, by Commodore Murray and Capt. Davis, of the United States Navy; Capt. Faunce, of the Signal Service, and S. J. Kimball, of the Treasury Department, accompanied by Hon. N. B. Judd, Col. Bowen, and a few other prominent citizens. During the morning they made a trip in a tug-boat from the foot of La Salle street through all the river harbor, and in the afternoon inspected the harbor at South Chicago.

The Committee of Examination into the affairs of the Gardner estate report that their labors are ended, and publish a statement, in which they set forth that the F. B. Gardner Company was duly organized with a capital of $500,000, in 5,000 equal shares. These were apportioned as follows: F. B. Gardner, 4,889; H. H. Gardner, 100; John Spry, 10; J. B. Goodman, 1. No evidence was found of the existence of such a firm as that of F. B. Gardner & Co. The detailed statement of affairs of this firm, taken from one of two sets of books discovered, shows the assets of F. B. Gardner to be $742,350, instead of $1,353,902.49, as per statement, while the liabilities of the firm both he and the Examining Committee agree in fixing at $255,759.71. The F. B. Gardner Company's assets, according to the Committee, are $729,491.70. Thus, according to F. B. Gardner's statement of assets, the state of the concern shows an excess of $624,410.78, while according to the Examining Committee it is only $12,585.30.

A meeting of the Common Council Committee on Public Buildings was held in the City Building yesterday afternoon. The Chair was occupied by Ald. Ogden, Ald. Bailey and McGennis also being present. The object of the meeting was to consider and act upon the resolutions respecting the Court-House plans referred to them at the last meeting of the Common Council. The Chairman said it appeared to him that the duty of the Committee was simply to report to the Council the probable cost of erecting the buildings as represented in the three plans reported upon by the Committee. Ald. McGennis considered that the reference was to the Joint Committee, and that nothing could be done by them as a separate body. The same view of the case was taken by Ald. Bailey, who moved that the Committee meeting adjourn until Tuesday next, to see what the County Board would do at their meeting next Monday afternoon. The motion was seconded by Ald. McGennis, and carried. A communication, received from a Mr. Norton, in relation to a plan for the Court-House building, was read, and on motion ordered to be placed on file, after which the meeting adjourned.

## ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

### Three Boys from Chicago Attempt to Get Away from the Reform-School at Pontiac—One Killed and Two Wounded.

Three boys sent from Chicago to the Reform School at Pontiac attempted to escape, resulting in the death of one, and in serious injury to the other two.

Mr. Robert Turner, in the Comptroller's office, yesterday received the following communication relative to the matter:

DEAR FRIEND: Last night, at 11:45, three of our boys, namely, Albert Morton, Joseph Campbell, and Charles Kelo attempted to make their escape by way of the west wing dormitory. They tied sheets together, and tied them to a bed-slat, which they placed across the window, where they had pried off the grating, but after they had gone past the length of one sheet the sheets separated, and all fell to the ground. Campbell went out last, and, as he passed through the opening in the grating, one of the officers ran toward him and called to him to halt, which may have frightened him and caused him to lose his footing. We think that he fell from the roof. When found he was lying face downward, and arms and legs spread outward. Morton ran off slowly, till overtaken by an officer. Kelo could not get up. Campbell lived about two hours. Medical aid was summoned immediately, but nothing could be done for Campbell. The other two will recover.

We have our best boys sleeping in the east wing, and have an "honor" boy sit up with them. We also require the watchman in the west wing to visit the east wing several times during the night. It was while the watchman was visiting the east wing that these boys got out. Before going they extinguished all lights and took corn-shucks from a mattress which they ignited, placing the burning mattress under another boy's bed. The fire did no damage though, as it was discovered immediately and extinguished.

Please give the matter to the press as fully as possible. You know the boys, and know that they will dare almost anything. We would like to see the matter in print as it should be; therefore please attend to it. Your truly, J. D. SCOULLER, Superintendent.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A A 1 RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM PARlor, South Side, with 12 rooms attached, for sale; large business; great bargain. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF LEGITIMATE FIRST-class business openings, mercantile, manufacturing, etc., on hand, requiring $300 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

A VERY HANDSOMELY EQUIPPED OYSTER, confectionery, and sample room for sale, in the very best location, West Side, having numerous first-class permanent patrons, and doing an excellent business; rent low. For cause for selling and full particulars of this unparalleled opportunity, call at office of T. J. HUSZAGH, 89 Madison-st., Room 12.

A PROMINENT, FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man who can give his entire attention to the business. The owners have other business to attend to. House and lot taken. Address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 84 Michigan-av.

A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale. Inquire at 416 West Madison-st.

A BARGAIN—MACKENZIE & GITTINS, LIQUOR-dealers, 113 Lake-st., corner Clark, wish to dispose of the whole or half-interest in their business; have a wholesale and retail trade; the chance and location is a good one; reason for selling, disagreement of partnership; we mean business; capital required not very large.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A CAPITAL of $5,000 in an established iron foundry, with good trade, as partner; German preferred. Address B 41, Tribune office.

A NICELY FURNISHED BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale, having 40 boarders, and centrally located; will sell cheap for cash; cause, poor health of owner. Apply in person to THOMAS J. WELLS, 1036 Indiana-av.

A RARE CHANCE—THE RAILROAD EATING-house for sale, doing good business and good reason for selling. Inquire on premises, Post-Office Box 1286, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE, ON THE WEST SIDE, doing a good business. Reason for selling, want to leave town. Will be sold cheap if taken soon. Inquire at 249 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—FACTORY, 3 STORIES, BRICK AND wood, new building, 163 feet long, 5 acres, with 20 acres subdivided in lots, spring branch runs by the building, in Hobart, near depot of Fort Wayne Railroad, price $6,000; office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. McLAREN, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BREWERY SITUATED IN Joliet, Ill.; for particulars, inquire of J. BELY, on premises, or of A. J. BELY, 731 West Madison-st., Chicago.

GRIST MILL AND GRAIN BUSINESS IN A GOOD grain region near Chicago; mill is new and has first class improved machinery; corn drier, etc.; is now running full of work; good reasons for selling; will take other property in part pay. Apply to AVERY, MILLER & CO., Real Estate Agents, 143 Monroe-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK OF GROceries, fixtures, scales, ice chest, show case, new wagon, with good trade, in good locality; no bonus. Call at once at 729 West Lake-st.

LAUNDRY BOOKING $500 PER MONTH, 8 SUburban lots, some furniture, all for $800; going to farming; will take $500 worth of horse and wagon property. For information call at 195 South Desplaines-st.

MARKET FOR SALE, DOING $700 WORTH OF business a week; good class of customers; splendid situation, no better in the city; South Side; very cheap; lease for a term of years; poor health reason for selling. Those who mean business may address MARKET, care Carrier 15.

MARBLE SHOP AT CALVARY CEMETERY, with stock, dwelling-house and barn, for sale; small capital required. Address HOOPER & SON, Evanston, Ill.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Fixtures and ice-box all in perfect order. 166 Twenty-second-st., South Side.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A SPLENDID DRY goods business for sale. Cash required, $6,000 to $7,000. A young man preferred. Address Drawer No. 80, Aurora, Ill.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE—A VERY VALUAble at same time simple improvement in jumping ponies, making them leap along the ground when a boy rocks it in the usual manner. Real novelty. Examine sample for two weeks at 61 East Chicago-av., or address Q 41, Tribune office.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE WITH 22 BEDS for sale; reason is death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

THE ONLY PLANING MILL IN A GROWING city in Central Illinois for sale. Building and machinery almost new. Three railroads; large county, in which this is the only mill. Good opening for manufacturing, for which a stock company could be formed. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Y Z, Tribune office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A HORSE; THE OWNER OF IT INQUIRE at 615 Clybourn-av.

LOST—DARK LEATHER, RUSSIAN-TIPPED valise, supposed to have been taken by mistake from inward-bound train on Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Liberal reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if left at Grand Pacific Hotel. W. J. LITTLEJOHN.

LOST—AT CALEDONIA PICNIC, SORREL HORSE and top buggy; horse 15 hands high, star in forehead; buggy wine-colored running gear, and patent wheels. Any information which will lead us to recover same will receive an ample reward of the owners. BRENICK & BROWN, 290 West Lake-st.

LOST—A RED AND WHITE SETTER BITCH. $5 reward will be paid for the return of the same to 884 West Madison-st.

LOST—IN THE CALEDONIAN PARK, ON THURSday, Aug. 14, a gold bracelet, black enameled. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with JESSY DENNISON, 24 State-st., third floor.

LOST—AT CALEDONIAN PICNIC, A GOLD watch, No. 142,887, with initial D engraved on outside of case. A suitable reward will be paid and no questions asked if returned to 356 West Washington-st.

STRAYED—A SMALL BAY MARE AND BLACK horse from western city limits, near Lake-st. Any one returning the same to 60 West Lake-st. will be liberally rewarded.

STOLEN—ONE GRAY PACING MARE FROM THE corner of Wabash-av. and Fourteenth-st., with phaeton buggy, on evening of Aug. 12. Any person returning same or giving satisfactory information will be liberally rewarded by O. B. HEARTT, 153 Michigan-av.

$25 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF A black leather pocketbook, lost on Randolph-st., on the 14th, containing $125, to C. W. TURNER, No. 9 South Peoria-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS REtail grocery business situated on West Side. Address MILES LANDON, 119 South Green-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 AND UPward, in an old established manufacturing establishment; $30,000 already invested. The business is active and profitable, but needs additional help and capital to extend the same. Address O 106, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE PLACE OF one that is obliged to retire. Business, buying and selling sewing machines and sewing business. Trade well established and doing a good business. Call at 414 West Madison-st., and examine for yourself. Capital wanted, $1,500.

PARTNER WANTED—HALF INTEREST IN A butter, egg and produce store for sale. Inquire at 322 West Lake-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 971 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 218 South Halsted-st. Singer machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWing-machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. 89 South Clark-st.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, county and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 69 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXcellent opportunities for men and women to make money with the best-selling and most useful article in use. Samples free. Room 14, 169 East Randolph-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.: Indiana-av.—50x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., $280 per foot, all cash; $300 per foot one-third cash. Michigan-av.—150x160 feet, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.; terms, one-eighth cash, and balance at the end of 3 and 4 years. Wabash-av.—300x180 feet, northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st.; terms of payment, one-eighth cash, balance at the end of 5 or 6 years. South Englewood—5-acre blocks, fronting the proposed boulevard (Eighty-seventh-st.), $1,500 per acre, one-fifth cash, and balance at the end of 3 and 4 years, with the privilege of paying before maturity in small sums, and obtaining a release of lots.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR ONLY A FEW DAYS. 75x160 on Douglas-place and Calumet-av., looking down the great South Park Boulevard. 100x115, to alley, on the cor. of Douglas-place and Stanton-av., with a good 2-story frame house, and 50x300 on Stanton-av., in the rear of the above property. 25 feet on South Clark-st., 125 feet south of the great Pacific Hotel and Post-Office. 160x150, corner Drexel-av. Boulevard and Forty-first-st.; cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NORTH CLARK AND LA Salle-sts., positively at a great bargain and easy terms. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NORTHWESTERN car shops and Central Park; lots fronting Lake, Madison, Park, Washington, Warren, and Crawford-avs.; cheap, and on long time; special terms made with those who will build. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton and Racine-avs., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—183 FOURTH-AV., TWO-story brick house, 10 rooms; or will exchange for suburban unincumbered property at cash value. Give description and price. G 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW house and lot corner of Taylor-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING, SOUTHEAST corner Lake and Peoria-sts., 40x80, together with engines, boiler, shaftings, elevator, and a very desirable lease of grounds; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire on premises. BROOKS & NUMAS.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT on Circle or Western-av., at Norwood Park, only three blocks from depot; $10 cash, $5 per month. Norwood Park Land Office, Room 11, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE COTTAGE, LOT, AND barn; east front; 43 Winchester-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—$2,100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL house and lot in Cottage Grove, near the boulevards; a good horse and buggy taken as part pay; balance easy terms. GEORGE S. SHAW, 129 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HOUSE of 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, and lot, only ¼ of a mile west of Lincoln Park. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, 11 rooms, lot 25x124, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50X161 FEET ON THE southwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. This valuable corner lot is offered for a few days at $400 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR-works and Central Park; easy terms; long time to a party who will build; no cash required, and 5 years time given; free rides; one car by rail; excellent train accommodations. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, CONvenient to station, $250 each, 20 per cent discount for all cash; lots adjoining worth $1,000 each. This party must have money. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 123X136 FEET, NORTHeast corner of Indiana-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 2-STORY FRAME BUILDing, corner of Halsted and Fortieth-sts., in front of the Stock Yards, and occupied as a saloon and boarding-house. It is capable of accommodating from 30 to 40 boarders. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 DEARborn-st.: Michigan-av.—2 marble-front houses, near Twentieth-st. Indiana-av.—Marble-front house, near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—2-STORY BUILDING, TWO stores and two dwellings above, with lot, on Lake-st., near Halsted, $10,500; one-third cash, balance in 3 annual payments. See OWNER, 707 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st., bargains as follows: Lot on Warren-av., with paved street, $100 per foot; 25 feet, Jackson-st., near Campbell-av., $1,250; 25 feet, Harrison-st., near Oakley, $1,300.

FOR SALE—$23,000 WILL PURCHASE THE VAcant 40x180 feet on the east side of Wabash-av., just north of Randolph-st. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

43 HUBBARD COURT, NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board $4.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of second-story front rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent with board; hot and cold water, also, pleasant rooms; double or single. References required.

554 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE FRONT ROOMS, single or en suite, with or without board, for families or gentlemen. Terms low. References exchanged.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—Handsomely furnished and unfurnished rooms, en suite and single; superior table; croquet grounds; references exchanged.

927 WABASH-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.: desirable rooms, en suite or single. Table first-class. Terms reasonable.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—A SUITE OF 3 OR 4 FIRST floor rooms, furnished; one, a parlor with bay windows, suitable for a family or a few single gentlemen.

### West Side.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with board; references exchanged.

26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A PARTY of gents will find the pleasantest boarding place in the city; elegance and comfort combined; music; a plentiful and homelike table; terms to suit.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms to rent with board; house first-class, with modern improvements.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms at $5 per week.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY desirable accommodations for a few young people, married or single. House and surroundings make this an unusually inviting home for the fall. Fine croquet grounds on the premises. Terms quite moderate. A few day boarders accommodated.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, with the privilege of using piano.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER PEORIA, TWO ELEgant furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, and first-class board. Terms reasonable.

422 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ONE FINELY FURnished room and two unfurnished front rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen and wives. No other boarders.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—PEOPLE LOOKING for first-class board and rooms, please call to the house for all particulars.

243 WEST LAKE-ST.—GOOD BOARDERS FIND tip-top board and nice rooms at $5.50 per week.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two elegant rooms; every modern convenience; price for two, with board, $14 and $16 per week.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtleman, wife, grown up son and daughter for fall and winter. West Side preferred. Best references given and required. Address, giving terms, T 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY THE DAY FOR TWO YOUNG GENtlemen on the West Side, south of Lincoln-st. and north of Madison-st. Address, stating terms and location, T 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—A STEADY YOUNG MAN WANTS board and room with a private family, $5 a week. West Side, 10 or 15 minutes' walk of Lake and Halsted-sts. X 84 Tribune office.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD, FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE and cash for good stocks of clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, &c. Please answer, giving full description of stock and where interview can be had. Address V 58, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM OF 220 ACRES, near Ottawa, Illinois, for city property. No better farm in the State. C. D. PAUL & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots for improved unincumbered property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 163 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE, OR FOUR brick stores rented for $6,000 per year, free from incumbrance, for residence property, unimproved, South or West Side, in old city limits; will assume a small incumbrance if desired; only principal need apply, giving price, location and amount of incumbrance, if any. Address X 30, Tribune Office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN IRVING Park and South Lynne for a good farm. Inquire of JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—CHICAGO PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE for a desirable farm near a thriving city; will pay part cash. Apply to J. Q. Savage, 20 Exchange Building.

## MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—TWO SUPERB PIANOS, VERY LITtle used, low for cash; Chickering and Steinway makers. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

ORGAN—A PIPE ORGAN FOR SALE—13 STOPS, 2 manuals, and 2 octaves of pedals; suitable for a small church, lodge room, or for the parlor; a great bargain. Apply at 910½ West Lake-st.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs. Instruments tuned and repaired, also stored. WM. R. PROSSER, 274 State-st.

$575 HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOFORTES, overstrung bass, round corners, carved legs, all modern improvements, for sale at $375, residence 1 Eighteenth-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN academy-graduate, a musician and linguist, whose studies were completed at Dresden and Paris, as governess in a good family. Address MISS MACDONELL, Kraber Post-Office, Franklin County, Missouri.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—DESIRable dwelling of eight rooms, and lot 145x180 feet, cheap and on easy terms.

North Ravenswood—Lots at the new station for a short time at former prices. The attention of all who desire sites for homesteads or investment is called to these lots. Excellent school and church facilities, good society, quick and cheap access to business, splendid soil, and the healthiest of localities! The investment of a small sum in this locality is as safe as a Government bond, and will yield larger returns.

Special Bargain—I have two corners, each 108x182 feet, immediately opposite the station, which I am authorized to sell for $800 each, one-third cash. These two lots are the cheapest in the vicinity. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—AN ELEGANT RESIdence, with half an acre of ground, situated on one of the most desirable corners, with extensive lake-shore view, and other prospectives, within three minutes' walk of stations, churches, schools, and stores; 2-story brick house, with Mansard roof, and commodious and dry cellar, gas, large street sewer, rain and good well water. Fine and flourishing shrubbery, trees, etc. Owner is going East, and must dispose of property. For terms and price address V 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 22X125 FEET ON Borney-st., at a bargain for cash. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LARGE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, modern improvements, 2-story, barn, ice-house, cottage for gardener, 18 acres land, 10 acres timothy and timber, spring of water; the house is on 8 acres of land, in Hobart, on Ft. Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago. Commutation, $10. Price, $12,000. Price of residence and 2 acres, $6,500. Will exchange for city residence and pay some money. Call Monday, Wednesday and Friday. J. G. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, AND 10 acres good improved prairie land except 3 acres timber, 1 mile from depot Hobart on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $2500, cash $150, balance $12 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner, office days Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES OF ORIGINAL SOUTH ENglewood on easy terms. Will sell all or part. O. R. BROWN, 94 Washington-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN, FINE LOTS ON AND near Madison-st., on graveled and sewered streets. C. E. CRAFTS, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT C. AND N. W. CAR WORKS, lots cheap and on easy terms to parties who will improve. Also, blocks of 5 acres for sale. C. E. CRAFTS, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN GLENcoe, new subdivision, 3 blocks from depot. A very few more choice grove lots, 50x172 feet, will be sold at the low price of $7 per front foot. These lots are 75 feet above Lake Michigan, have well graded streets, good sidewalks and fences. Terms easy, monthly or yearly. Come and see them free any week-day. CULVER & JOHNSON, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPerty on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Call from 10 to 12. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—CICERO AND JEFFERSON—CHOICE acre tracts in these towns. CHACE & ABELL, 151 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$225 TO $325, IN MONTHLY PAYments, will buy a good lot 50x150 feet, with sidewalks in North Evanston. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS IN choice locations and well improved, at from $10 to $20 per foot. Also, property by the block or acre, on favorable terms to parties who will improve. Several houses for sale and to rent. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots, 50x180 feet, convenient to the depot, school, church, and stores; $10 to $20 per foot. I will make special terms with parties who will build. Also, some good houses well located for sale on easy terms. SAM'L FOLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 20 minutes ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. K. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPERTY on or near Danville & Vincennes Line. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 42 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES AND lots two blocks from station; easy terms; money furnished to build; 200 houses built this season. HULBURD & CO., 203 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LOT AT EVANSton; the best bargain ever offered in this town; good location and all modern improvements. Also brick house, 14 rooms, good location; small cash payment and long time. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, WHERE WE have rich soil, fine large trees, thorough drainage, sewer to the lake, and sidewalks all laid, a few lots at enticingly low rates. Also a large two-story frame house, in complete order, newly painted, papered, etc., with lot 50 x150, and a large barn, for $6,000. Most promising investment in the market. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A CHOICE SELECTION OF acre-property, west and northwest of the city, for sale at prices under the market. O. E. CRUFTS, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM city limits; has good school, churches, hotel, steam printing-office, artesian well, &c. We have sold nearly 200 lots during the past 30 days, and are still selling at the old prices and terms. Beautiful lots, 163 feet deep, only $125; payable $10 down and $5 a month. We show the property free of charge. WILSON PEIRCE & CO., Room 5, No. 189 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN NORTH Evanston—In opening up my subdivision, I offer the first 10 lots at the low price of $325 each; lots are 33x180 feet, fronting on avenues 100 feet wide; terms $10 monthly payments, or ¼ cash and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. These lots are beautifully located, being convenient to the depot, schools, and churches. Parties seeking investments will be shown this property free of expense. WM. E. BEST, 143 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT RAVENSWOOD, and house and lot at Evanston, at a great bargain. W. P. JONES, 332 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st., 280x216 feet, fronting Douglas Park; $50 per foot. 280x200 feet on South-Western-av., only $50 per foot. The avenue in front of these lots is 150 feet in width, and this is a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st., 30 acres, corner Ashland-av. Road and Forty-seventh-st.; depot of the C., D. & V. R. R. to be placed on this property; a choice and sure investment.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st., 40 acres on Sixty-third-st., adjacent to new route of the C. & V. R. R. Cheap, and on easy terms; depot and free passes guaranteed. Also, 5-acre blocks in same vicinity with small cash payments.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FORTY acres, being southwest of the southwest of Section Seventeen (17), Town 37, range 14, east of the 3 P. M. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, house and lot, unencumbered, at Clinton, Iowa, 12 rooms, gas, etc., carriage-house, barn, fine fruit and shade trees; also 5 acres on the bluff, beautifully located and suitable for pleasure grounds of any kind; will take in exchange, house and lot, and pay difference in money if unencumbered. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., 164 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LANDS IN HOPgrowing region, wood and water on it, near railroads, for personal or real property, stocks, mortgages on long time. Address, for one week, B, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FARM—WILL SELL FOR $4,500, $3,500 cash and balance as wanted, farm of 160 acres, 60 miles from Chicago, for which I recently refused $6,400; must be sold at once. Address V 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES OF HIGH, ROLLING PRAIrie land in the State of Iowa, along the line of railroads and near towns and villages; title perfect; will take $1,200. D. L. CARMICHEAL, Room 62 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 5 miles from Kenosha and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, containing 200 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises; also, a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for either of which it is admirably adapted. For terms, etc., apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOT ON WEST SIDE UPON WHICH to move good two-story house. $25 per month—8 per cent. Address Mr. ROWE, 41 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND LOT on North Side, east of LaSalle-st. Address X 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOT AND COTTAGE OF ABOUT 9 rooms, south or east front, between Park-av. and Van Buren-st., east of Western-av.; must be a bargain. Address X 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 OR 80 ACRES IN WORTH TOWNship, not over $150 per acre; prefer to hear from owners. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, La Salle and Madison-sts.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE TROTTER 6 YEARS OLD, perfectly sound, at DOTY'S stable, Webster-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BAY HORSE, 5 YEARS old, kind, gentle in every respect, sound, perfectly safe for a lady to drive. Inquire of DOWNS, at Patricks' stables, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HARness, very cheap, at 223 West Lake-st.

ONE PAIR OF HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS for sale cheap. Apply at 1198 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON, with cover, suitable for one horse. Address T. MARTH, 82 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY WORTH $500, in exchange for two boulevard lots, 1 block from depot and store near city limits. Address O 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS FOR STATE FAIRS, camp meetings, hunting, fishing, and family parties who desire to live a few days upon the banks of some lovely trout stream or lake, avoiding crowded and expensive hotel charges. For outfits apply at Government Goods Depot, No. 196 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—MASONIC GOLD RING; BEST WORKmanship; 18 carat; weighs over 8 dwts. Address V 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW NO. 6 SAFE, THREE NEW twelve-foot counters, two sitting desks, one standing desk, one No. 2 coffee mill, stove and pipe, four counter and one platform scales, truck, etc., at 223 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LADY'S SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING, entirely new, taken for debt; high setting, brilliant stone, 1¼ karats, at a sacrifice. Address J 26, Tribune office.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A REAL ESTATE OFfice for sale; good location. Address X 58, Tribune office.

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—JAMES LAWTON, SON of James Lawton, formerly of Canada, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to THOMAS GREEN, executor of his late father's estate, Union P. O., County Elgin, Ont., Canada.

PERSONAL—JULIUS S., IF YOU WILL RETURN to 176 East 81st-st, New York, all will be pardoned.

PERSONAL—F. W. L.—HAVE WAITED EVERY evening this week at appointed place; must see you this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mayor's entrance. T. M.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK; BEST OF REFERence required. Apply to W. E. CLAPP & CO., 151 State-st.

### Trades.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN A zinc and tin manufacturing establishment, thoroughly capable of cutting patterns after designs. Also, a painter skilled in the art of graining on metal. Constant employment and good wages paid to accomplished workmen. None but the best need apply. Address H 3 A, Tribune office.

WANTED—15 BROOM-MAKERS. STEADY EMployment given, and machines furnished. Apply to CAHILL & GALLAHER, 139 West Eighteenth-st., east of Halsted, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR NO. 1 CABINET-MAKERS TO work on bedsteads; steady work and good wages. Apply to R. P. DUNCAN & CO., Nos. 85 and 87 East South-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS COPPERSMITHS. None others need apply. EDWARD SMEETH, Brass and Copper Works, corner West Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE SMITHS AND TWO helpers or finishers, to work on light work, and one trimmer; none but good workmen need apply. Inquire of E. MURRAY, Niles, Mich.

WANTED—SIX GOOD PLASTERERS AND A FEW laborers, on Park-av., corner of Lincoln-st. J. G. ANDERSON.

WANTED—A GOOD PATTERNMAKER ON BRASS and metal patterns, at 828, 830, and 832 Hubbard-st. KURTZ BROS.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BRICKLAYER. Room 11, Otis Block.

WANTED—A ROLLING-MILL PLATE AND SHEET shearer. Apply at Room 8, 132 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WOOD CARVERS. ALSO boy who has been at the trade some time. Rear of 11 and 13 South Canal-st. SCOTT.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHS AND machinists. Apply at the Babcock Manufacturing Company's Works, 223 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 100 HALSTED-st.

WANTED—GOOD PLUMBERS AND HELPERS at McGINLEY'S, 210 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH. J. S. TOWER & BRO., 108 South Clinton-st.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. E. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—15 SAWMILL HANDS, TO GO TOnight; $30 and $35 per month and board, free fare. Apply at 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—AT THE RELIEF EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 53 LaSalle-st. 50 railroad laborers at $2 per day. Free fare and office charges.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN, WAGES $2 PER day, board $4 a week, free fare; also, saw-mill hands, farm-hands, stone-quarrymen, etc. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, and 141 South Canal-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, WAGES $2 TO $2.25 per day; 100 coal miners and laborers for mines; laborers, $2 per day; miners, $1 per ton; 5-foot vein; steady work all winter and free fare. Apply to C. V. ANEIL, Agent, 280 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—10 STONEMASONS AND 50 LABORers for city, 200 for tunnel and railroad work, $1.75 and $2.25 per day; 10 sawmill hands; free fare. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR GOODS IN COUNtry towns. L. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors, Rooms 5 and 9, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A STEADY-WORKING AND RELIable man and his wife to take care of a small farm; horses, etc.; near city; house, garden, etc. furnished them. Apply at 113 and 115 South Water-st.

WANTED—A SMALL AMERICAN LAD TO SIT IN real estate office. Address S 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN HAVING BRANCH OFFICES IN this city for sewing-machines to sell the light-running Domestic. Call at 71 State-st. E. PHILLIPS, Manager.

WANTED—AT ROOMS 3 AND 4, 150 DEARBORN-st., men, farmers preferred, at $75 per week, in country trade. L. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st. Business light, and $30 to $40 a week easily realized.

WANTED—A SMART AND ACTIVE BOY. Apply early at Directory office, 148 Clark-st.

WANTED—10 MEN AND BOYS AT THE CHICAGO Fire and Stove Brick Works, corner Butler and Thirty-second-sts.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 1564 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework. 549 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL—A SMART, COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework; German or Swede preferred. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock a. m., 39 Twenty-sixth-st. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 134 Walnut-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Inquire at 383 Burnside-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth; good wages and small family.

WANTED—COOK—A COMPETENT COOK AND one willing to assist in washing and ironing can obtain a home at 1148 Wabash-av., if she can bring first class reference.

WANTED—A GIRL TO MIND A BABY AND ASsist in housework, at 199 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 393 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework, at 398 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD NORWEgian or German girl; must speak English, and understand cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at 730 West Adams-st., between Seeley-av. and Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT COOK; ALSO GIRLS for kitchen work, dining-room and chamber work, at the Wabash House, corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT the Christian Union New Holly Tree Dining-Room, 159 Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—HOTEL HELP—A WOMAN CAPABLE of taking charge of help's hall. Apply at 137 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE WHO UNDERstands dining-room and kitchen work (not cooking), at 31 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK. REFERENCE GIVEN and required. Call at Tegtmeyer's new building, up-stairs, corner Union-st. and Canalport-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN and assist in second-work. Inquire for two days at 389 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 47 Miller-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL at 230 and 232 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 645 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHING, and ironing, at 603 Fullerton-av., first house west of North Clark-st., north side of avenue.

### Nurses.

WANTED—WET-NURSE. APPLY FROM 4 TO 5 o'clock to Dr. ETHERIDGE, 603 Michigan-av.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—SWEDE, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN girls at the Woman's Aid Association, 51 LaSalle-st. Good places free of charge.

### Housekeepers.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge as housekeeper of a hotel in a pleasant country town. Please address H, Tribune office, with reference and amount of salary expected. Permanent situation, if the parties are mutually suited.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT THOMSON'S RESTAURANT, 81 South Clark-st., a first-class female order cook. Apply in the kitchen.

## FINANCIAL.

A CAPITALIST OR A YOUNG MAN WITH CAPital desiring to engage in trade may hear of a very excellent opening in an old, well-established, and lucrative business, by addressing JOHN TURNBULL, Manager of the Commercial Agency of Tappan, McKillop & Co., Chicago.

CLAIMS AGAINST KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, Great Western, Illinois Mutual, and other bankrupt insurance companies, cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM $2,000 TO $50,000 on inside improved and unimproved; also on good collaterals. HILL & BLISS, 84 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LEASEHOLDS AND OTHER good collaterals, in sums to suit. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HAND IN SUMS OF $2,500. PARKER & WAIT, 158 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty, in sums of $5,000 or more. Union Trust Company Savings Bank, No. 125 South Clark-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON LEASEHOLDS and good collaterals in sums to suit. No delay. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$6,000 FOR 5 YEARS; ABUNDANT first mortgage security and interest paid promptly semi-annually. Room 11, Lakeside Building, corner Clark and Adams-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ABOUT $3,000 OF purchase money notes. Address O 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH A PARTY having from $10,000 to $50,000 to loan on collaterals. Address X 29, Tribune office.

$1,000 IN HAND TO LOAN FOR 4 MONTHS on city real estate. S. W. KROOF, 145 LaSalle-st.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CALORIC ENGINE, 1½ HORSE-POWer, at shop in rear of 301 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TO MILLWRIGHTS AND MANUFACturers, at price of iron, 125 feet 3 and 3½ inch rough shafting, with pillar blocks and coupling, complete, never used. Address J 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TUBULAR STEAM boiler in good working order of ten or fifteen horse power. Address, stating price and dimensions, A. M. JOHNSTON & CO., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—FLOURING MACHINERY—WE WISH to add one run to our mill, and want first-class machinery throughout. [illegible] EDWARDS & HOWARD, Waterville, Marshall Co., Kan.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TABLE FOR CIRcular saw shaper and small iron drill. Must be in good order and [illegible] PETERS.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN the city or country, who has had 5 years' experience in the retail clothing business, and can give the best of city references. Address S 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper; strictly temperate; best of references. Address X 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks German as assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk, collector, or porter, in any kind of business; am not afraid of work; salary moderate. Address S 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or writing clerk; is a first-class penman, and willing to begin on trial. Address K 71, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS miller; has family; merchant-mill preferred. Address, stating terms, A. DERN, New Castle, Ind. For references, apply to Ullery & Kensinger, Covington, Ohio.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAchine-hand, who is capable of running any woodworking machine. Call, or address O. B., 76 Duncan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MILLwright and machinist, capable of making all his own patterns; no objection to the country; first-class references if required. Address X 31, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS TEAMSTER or driving for store. Knows the city. Address "W," 157 McGregor-st. Reference given.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesman would like to engage with a wholesale boot and shoe house; has had ten years' experience; first-class reference. Address G W L, to-day, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl of 16 years, to do second work and take care of children. Apply at 406 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDISH lady speaking German, wants a place in a nice family to do sewing or housework, where she can learn to speak English. Address or call on MISS JOHNSON, 20 Hinsdale-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR FOR general housework in a small family. Inquire at 194 Gurley-st., corner May.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at No. 12 Cottage-place, north of Twenty-ninth-st., Saturday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 36 West Monroe-st.

### Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE. INQUIRE at 911 Wabash-av.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel; long experience; capability and best of references offered for a good permanent situation. Address ANNA E. PETERSON, Indianapolis.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY would like to get a place as housekeeper or assistant to do light work. Apply at 163 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN hotel or private family, by a lady of experience. Address S, 128 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S NURSE, CAN give references; or would take housekeeping where there is small children. Address X 101, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS copyist, amanuensis, or to do writing of any kind. Address H., No. 422 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wishes a situation as companion to a lady; is a good seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful; a good home more a consideration than salary. Address A D I, Rochton, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY CAPABLE OF teaching the English branches and rudiments of French and music. Address PHILADELPHIA, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, good repair, Thirty-seventh-st., near Lake-av.; very reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 163 Dearborn-st., 21 Vincennes-av. after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ON CASS-st., near Indiana, with or without furniture; all modern conveniences, &c. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NICE LITTLE FURNISHED COTtage of 6 rooms, No. 323 Butterfield-st., until May, 1874, at $40 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS; RENT, $30 per month, 860 Washington-av. Inquire at 874 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE of 14 rooms, with all modern improvements, 624 West Washington-st. Apply to W. W. STRONG, 307 West Randolph-st., or 295 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 281 WEST MADISON-ST., 5 rooms; $20 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 89 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., and a small amount of nearly new furniture for sale at a sacrifice. Everything in excellent order and rent very low.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BARN, IN desirable locality on South Side, and furniture for sale. A good business horse and buggy or diamonds will be taken in part payment. FRASIER'S Collection Agency, 142 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 45 Thirty-second-st.; has all modern improvements, in good condition and location, close to South Park-av. Inquire of LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 11 Bryan Block, 163 LaSalle-st., or at 1304 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FINE NEW RESIDENCE IN BEAUtiful grove, for $40; 3 finished floors, grates, and mantels. F. D. ORCUTT, corner Forty-sixth-st. and Evans-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON DEERING-ST., CONvenient to street car; 1 have water, &c.; several other cottages in that locality cheap. J. H. GILBERT, 38 LaSalle-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern conveniences, on second floor new (Public) block, 54, 58, 60, and 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE, SPLENdid unfurnished rooms to gents or ladies with references; ready to occupy Sept. 1. Apply to B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS OVER 284 and 286 West Madison-st. Inquire of Mr. HAGAR, 284 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED FOR sleeping, for two gentlemen or man and wife, where the comforts of a home can be had. Rent cheap; private family. 168 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—3, 3, OR 4-ROOM SUITES, WATER, pantry, and closets; new house, 119 Second-st., west of Milwaukee-av., for families without children, $8 to $16.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1 NEXT, THE UPPER PART of house, six rooms, in good order, water in the kitchen, with or without barn for 4 horses. Apply 1092 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; private family; 52 South Peoria-st., near Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AND LODGING at 25, 35 and 50 cents per day. Apply at Room No. 11, 177 West Randolph-st.; gents only.

TO RENT—NINE ROOMS OVER STORE ON ERIE-st. J. H. GILBERT, 38 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO DOORS NORTH OF WOODRUFF Hotel, front alcove room, large press and bath-room attached; no boarders or lodgers in the house. 944 Wabash-av.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

### Stores.

TO RENT—222 MADISON-ST., NEW STORE WITH 6 rooms and closets above. Low rent. 72 Ohio-st., house 34, rooms, with basement, for boarding-house, $50 per month. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT WITH rooms up-stairs, for saloon and boarding-house; will give long lease to good party. J. H. GILBERT, 38 LaSalle-st.

### Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 71 MONROE-ST., NEAR State; best location in the city for physician. Apply to B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, A PLEASant, comfortable furnished room, with privilege of kitchen or light housework; good references. Address, stating location, terms, etc., S 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE, 7 or 10 rooms, South Side, 5 minutes' walk from corner Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av. Address, stating location and rent, WATERS, corner Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, ABOUT SIX rooms, in vicinity of Union Park, by man and wife. Address, stating location and price, X 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OF 6 rooms, gas and water; must be in good repair, and in good location; South Side preferred, east of State-st.; or would take the lower part of a good house; possession any time between now and Sept. 15, but must lease it now; will pay promptly. Answer by mail or call on L. F. LINDSAY, 169 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT HOUSE ON North Side, furnished or unfurnished; rent must be moderate, to prompt payer; two in family. Address V 12, Tribune office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES, AND A YOUNG lady wanted to travel with a company at the fairs this fall. Apply to J. D. LONG, 20 Dearborn-st.

A GRAND PICNIC WILL BE GIVEN BY THE International Vocalists in Ogden's Grove, Sunday, Aug. 17th, 1873. The public is cordially invited to attend.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

GIVEN AWAY—FINE ENGRAVING OF CHICAGO Crystal Palace, just erected on the Lake Front, executed on tinted cardboard; a valuable keepsake; presented to any person calling on or sending address to S. W. KROFF, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 145 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

REAL LACES CLEANED AT 8 CLYBOURN-AV. MISS STAFFORD.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TICKET, CHICAGO TO San Francisco. "MONTH," Tribune office.

WANTED—ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, SIGN writing, glass-gilding, and drawing on wood. Also, graining and marbling. Address A. H. DOUGLAS, Box 38, Chicago.

WANTED—HOMELESS PEOPLE, DON'T FORget that you can go with us to Colorado and get a good home in which you can live happy in the enjoyment of an abundance that you raise yourself, and finally you can [illegible] ... Monroe-st. GREEN BROS., Agents.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 869.

## FOREIGN.

### The Spanish Cortes Decide to Call Out 50,000 Reserves.

### Bonapartist Fete at Chiselhurst—Napoleon IV. Makes a Speech.

### Denial of the Impious Utterances Lately Attributed to Bismarck.

### He Never Said that He Wished to Eradicate the Idea of God.

### List of Diplomas of Honor Awarded Americans at Vienna.

#### SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The Cortes has approved of the bill calling for 50,000 of the reserves, so that the Carlists and Republican insurgents may be put down.

BAYONNE, Aug. 15.—Eight hundred Galician Socialists are marching on Portugal, where they hope to find sympathy.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—It is reported that the crew of the Deer Hound, seized by a Spanish man-of-war for landing arms for the Carlists, will be tried on the charge of piracy.

BAYONNE, Aug. 15.—Dispatches at the Carlist headquarters in this city announce that Berga has been captured by the Royalists.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—One thousand insurgent refugees from Valencia have landed on the coast of Alicanti, and are levying contributions on the rich towns.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—Five British, three Italian, and an American man-of-war were lying in Escombrera Bay, Thursday. Three insurgent vessels arrived outside, when Fort Galexas fired on them. A few shots were exchanged without apparent effect.

Cartagena is preparing for a long struggle. All the males above 16 years of age have been enrolled. The streets are almost deserted, and the shops are closed. The insurgents are issuing paper money. It is believed that the ironclads Almance and Vittoria will be held by the Germans until an organized Government exists, to which they can be returned.

[Herald Special.]

ROYAL HEADQUARTERS, ZEUBIAS, NORTHEAST OF PAMPELUNA, Aug. 13.—We are marching with Gens. Elis and Dorregarray and 5,000 men towards Arragon, with a view to raise that province and operate jointly with the movement in Catalonia and Navarre. Yesterday we passed within sight of Pampeluna. No attempt was made to molest us. Three hours later we took Fort Bourguette, which was abandoned by its garrison. We found a quantity of cartridges and other war material there, as in other forts lately captured, including Elisonda and San Estevan. The fortifications were razed. Such of the population as are known to be favorable to Republicans are subjected to heavy taxation. Operations on Biscay and Guipuscoa are left in the hands of Lizaraga.

Gen. Velasco, Commander of the Republican forces, has demanded from Madrid 10,000 men, as a reinforcement, without which he declares himself unable to operate.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A London (Eng.) letter, dated July 31, says: "Mr. Motley's friends have for some time known that his health was delicate, and will not be surprised to learn that he is now confined to his hotel by a somewhat serious attack. He has had a slight paralytic stroke. It occurred as Mr. Motley was taking Lady Margaret Beaumont down to dinner. His right arm suddenly fell powerless by his side, and that side itself was also somewhat affected. He was carried to his hotel in Dover street, and has not since left his room. His physicians agree in regarding his paralysis as by no means dangerous nor likely to disable him for any long time. On inquiry I was told that he had been going on very favorably, with the exception of considerable neuralgic pain. The truth I believe to be that Mr. Motley's nervous system has suffered, partly from overwork, and partly from the circumstances of his retirement from his mission to this court. He has never ceased to regard himself as ill-treated and insulted, and, being a proud and sensitive man, the injury has not been forgotten."

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Rouher, with other prominent French Imperialists, is at Chiselhurst, celebrating a fete.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Six hundred French Imperialists met at Chiselhurst to-day and celebrated the fete-day of the late Emperor. Prince Louis Napoleon made a speech, in the course of which he said: "Planting myself as an exile near the tomb of the Emperor, I represent his teachings, which may be summarized in the motto 'Govern for the people by the people.'" The Prince was loudly cheered, and the meeting was most enthusiastic.

[Herald Cable.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.—At Chiselhurst to-day immense enthusiasm was displayed by several hundred Frenchmen, and others, assembled to celebrate the Emperor's fete day. After mass, the Empress Eugenie and her son gave a reception. The Prince made the following brief speech to the visitors:

I thank you, in the name of the Empress and my own, for having joined your prayers to ours, and for having borne in mind the way you piously traveled a few months ago. I thank also the faithful friends who have sent from afar numerous testimonies of affection and devotion which we have received. As for myself, being an exile near the tomb of the Emperor, I meditate upon the precepts he left for my guidance. I find for patrimony the principle of national sovereignty and, the flag that consecrates it. That principle has been expressed by the founder of our dynasty, in words which I shall ever remain faithful to, namely: "All for the people and by the people."

#### GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The North German *Gazette* denounces as a disgusting invention the report in American papers of an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which he is made to say that he would extirpate the idea of God, and substitute that of the State. It declares Bismarck never used such language, or advocated such sentiments, and believes the falsehood originated in the machinations of the Jesuits.

#### AUSTRIA.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A Vienna letter says that the International Jury for the group H in the Exposition has awarded the diploma of honor to Boston.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The New York *Herald's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that prizes will be awarded by the Commissioners on Friday next. The following grand diplomas of honor have been awarded to Americans, namely: To the United States Government for display of cotton and products; to the National Bureau of Education; to the State of Massachusetts; to the City of Boston; to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. These four for excellence in methods and progress of education and schools. No diplomas have been awarded to sewing-machines, as there is too much competition, but all will have medals of merit and progress awarded them.

In the machinery department, where the Americans make the most display, medals will be given some fifty exhibitors, averaging about one in three. The discussion of merits of articles exhibited continues, and the decision as to awards will be concluded Monday. A diploma has been awarded an American for dentistry.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Aug. 15.—Intelligence has reached here that Paraguay, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic have signed a treaty of peace.

#### CUBA.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—For the last three days rumors have been widely circulated of a disturbance to take place here, creating intense excitement. The publication by the Captain-General of a telegram from the Colonial Ministry of Spain, assuring the people that they need have no fear of the results of the reform measures in prospect for Cuba, has had the effect to restore confidence and tranquillity.

#### A Lively Fight.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 15.—Early this morning, just as the Rock Island train was starting, Baggagemaster Manning pounded the face of C. R. Jennison, a notorious gambler and famous jayhawker during the war, to a jelly, closing both eyes, breaking his nose and jaw, and otherwise badly injuring him. During the fight the train starting, Manning pitched the senseless form of Jennison out of the car while under motion. Jennison was taken to his gambling-house, and remained insensible nearly all day. Jennison and Manning had been gambling. The former had won all the latter's money, and some words passed about payment. Jennison was armed with a revolver, but did not use it. Manning used only his fists and boot-heels in the fight.

## WEATHER AND WATER.

### War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1873.

| Hour of observation. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Humidity. | Direction and force of wind. | Rainfall in 24 hours. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:53 a. m. | 29.92 | 66 | 77 | Calm. | .... | Fair. |
| 11:18 a. m. | 29.81 | 76 | 64 | S. E. gentle. | .... | Cloudy. |
| 2:00 p. m. | 29.78 | 76 | 64 | S. W. gentle. | .... | Cloudy. |
| 3:53 p. m. | 29.76 | 76 | 60 | S. W. gentle. | .... | Cloudy. |
| 9:00 p. m. | 29.74 | 71 | 75 | Calm. | .... | Thr'ng. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 29.75 | 69 | 85 | N. light. | .28 | Lt rain. |

Minimum thermometer, 77.
Maximum thermometer, 61.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 15, 1873:

| | Above low water. | Changes. Rise. | Changes. Fall. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | 12 ft. 6 in. | | 1 in. |
| Cincinnati | 7 ft. 5 in. | 5 in. | |
| Davenport | 2 ft. 10 in. | | 1 in. |
| Keokuk | 3 ft. 2 in. | | 3 in. |
| Leavenworth | 3 ft. 11 in. | | 1 in. |
| Louisville | 4 ft. 6 in. | | 5 in. |
| Memphis | 9 ft. 5 in. | | 1 in. |
| Nashville | 3 ft. | 6 in. | |
| *New Orleans | 12 ft. 1 in. | | 4 in. |
| Omaha | 7 ft. | | |
| Pittsburgh | 9 ft. 9 in. | 4 ft. 6 in. | |
| Shreveport | 12 ft. 5 in. | 3 ft. | |
| St. Louis | 11 ft. 4 in. | | 8 in. |
| St. Paul | 5 ft. 7 in. | 1 ft. 2 in. | |
| Vicksburg | 15 ft. 7 in. | | 7 in. |
| Yankton | 8 ft. 2 in. | | |

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—For the Northwest, and thence to Kansas and Missouri, rising barometer and low temperature, northwesterly and northeasterly winds, with occasional rains to-night, followed by clearing weather. For the Upper Lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly, with cloudy weather, frequent rains, and lower temperature. For the Gulf States, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rains in the western portion. For the South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local coast rains. For the Lower Lake region, southeasterly winds, low barometer, cloudy weather, and frequent rains. For the Middle States, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, low barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain from West Virginia to New York. For the New England States, southerly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—10:18 p. m.

| Station. | Bar. | Thr | Wind. | Rain | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 29.74 | 65 | S. E., light. | .... | Fair. |
| Cairo | 29.82 | 77 | S. W., light. | .... | Cloudy. |
| Cheyenne | 30.25 | 65 | S., fresh. | .03 | Cloudy. |
| Chicago | 29.75 | 69 | N., light. | .28 | Light rain. |
| Cincinnati | 29.84 | 73 | S. W., light. | .... | Cloudy. |
| Cleveland | 29.76 | 66 | S., light. | .02 | Clear. |
| Davenport | 29.86 | 71 | N., fresh. | .06 | Fair. |
| Detroit | 29.73 | 68 | S. W., gentle. | .01 | Cloudy. |
| Denver | 30.27 | 59 | Calm. | .... | Fair. |
| Duluth | 29.89 | 60 | N. W., fresh. | .49 | Clear. |
| Escanaba | 29.73 | 58 | N., fresh. | .38 | Cloudy. |
| Fort Garry | 29.91 | 50 | Calm. | .... | Fair. |
| Keokuk | 29.85 | 70 | N. W., fresh. | .21 | Cloudy. |
| LaCrosse | 29.92 | 62 | N., gentle. | .10 | Clear. |
| Milwaukee | 29.78 | 68 | N. W., brisk. | .62 | Cloudy. |
| Omaha | 30.03 | 62 | N., gentle. | .... | Clear. |
| Pembina | 30.00 | 54 | Calm. | .... | Fair. |
| St. Paul | 29.91 | 62 | N. W., fresh. | .06 | Clear. |
| Toledo | 29.76 | 71 | S., fresh. | .... | Threat'ing. |

## IOWA.

### Codification of the State Laws—Amende Honorable.

DES MOINES, Aug. 15.—The codification of Iowa laws takes effect on Sept 1. There has been much anxiety that the new revision of the code would not be issued by that date, the work having been delayed from several causes; but to-day the State Binder delivered to the Auditor of this county 100 copies, and will next week deliver the same number to each County-Auditor in the State.

Yesterday, at Farmington, on the DesMoines Valley Road, below DesMoines, James Moreland, a prominent citizen of that locality, was killed by the caving of a well. He was engaged in digging.

Dispatches sent out from here and from other points in this State, making charges against Special Agent Henry C. VanLeuven, in the matter of a difficulty with the Postmaster at Sigourney, Iowa, concerning a registered letter, were premature in their conclusions, and unjust to Mr. VanLeuven. His actions in the case were regular, and according to his official instructions the Deptpartment being then under the impression that such a course was justifiable and demanded. It is but justice to Mr. Van Leuven that a correction be given to the charges which have been circulated through the newspapers and in the Associated Press to his injury.

### The Crops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The returns of the Agricultural Department for the 1st of August indicate a general and somewhat marked improvement in the condition and promise of the cotton crop since the 1st of July. The average condition on July 1 was 85.5; on Aug. 1, 91.8. The chief drawback is wide-spread apprehension of insect ravages, but the cases in which they have as yet inflicted serious injury are few. The crop on the whole is still somewhat backward, though in many localities the rapid growth in July has brought it forward to the average advancement for the season.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The weather throughout England is wet and unfavorable to the crops.

### A California Murder-Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—William Nash, or Osterhandt, the murderer of Martin Grosbeck, in Contra Costa County, was taken to Martinez for trial to-day. The prisoner feared lynching. Mrs. Grosbeck, an accessory, is still in jail. Nash claims that he shot first, as an act of self-defense, and tries to shield the woman from blame.

### Journalistic.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 15.—The *Gazette* of this city has just been bought from A. Wright & Co. by a joint stock company, with a capital of $30,000. The transfer will be made to-morrow, and the first paper will be published under the new management on Monday. Col. R. S. Robertson is President of the Company; W. D. Page, Superintendent of mechanical department; D. S. Alexander, Managing Editor; James J. Grafton, recently General Ticket Agent on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railway, business manager.

### Railroad Accidents.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—A freight-train of eight cars on the Madison branch of the I., M. & I. Railroad fell through a trestle near Mt. Vernon, Ind., this afternoon. Asst. Supt. E. G. Boremont was on the train, and is reported severely injured. No further particulars received.

### Illinois River and Canal News.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 15.—The steamer Lancaster arrived, towing the canal-boats Metropolis, from Chillicothe, and the Dictator, from Lake Depue, with corn for Chicago. The canal-boat Angola was towed up from Peru with corn for Chicago. The steamer Dan Rice, Jr., arrived light from Henry. The steamer Lancaster departed, towing the canal-boat Pallas, with lumber for Chillicothe, and the steamer Dan Rice, Jr., departed light, destination unknown. The canal-boats John Carter and Hunter, both light, for LaSalle, passed out of the canal, and the Metropolis, from Chillicothe, the Dictator, from Lake Depue, and the Haute, from LaSalle, all with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal. Eight feet and six inches of water on the mitre-sill at Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The trade movement continues fairly active with commission houses and package jobbers. The present increased animation in the market for cotton goods remains steady, with an upward tendency in bleached shirtings. Howe and White bleached shirtings have advanced ½c. Cotton flannels active. Prints and worsted dress goods quite brisk. Delaines quiet. Shawls selling more freely. Woolens, wool flannels, and blankets in steady demand.

### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15.—Cattle—Received 92; shipped, 42. Receipts were light, but better feeling prevalent in the market to-day, closing steady at former prices throughout. Texas cows, 700 to 880 lbs, averaging $1.87½ to $2.50; wintered Texas cows, $2.37½; choice calves, $10.50 per head.

Hogs—Received, 125. Market fair, and prices steady at $4.50 to $4.85, with good demand by city packers.

### Titusville Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 15.—Market for crude has advanced steadily during the day, closing at $1.35 for Titusville and Oil City deliveries.

## SPORTING MATTERS.

### The Ball Game at the Twenty-Second Street Park To-Day.

### Fullerton Wins the 2:21 Race at Utica.

### Clementine Takes Her Fifth Purse.

#### THE BALL FIELD.

THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA CLUBS,

more generally known as the Red and White Stockings, arrived in town yesterday. The gentlemen composing the Red Stocking nine are: Harry Wright, George Wright, James White, A. G. Spalding, R. C. Barnes, A. J. Leonard, Robert Addy, James O'Rourke, and H. C. Schafer. The White Stockings are: James Wood, George Zettlein, Mr. Mack, F. Treacy, Ed Cuthbert, Fergus Malone, J. Fulmer, Levi Meyerle, and Mr. Bechtel. The game to-day promises to be very evenly contested, the Bostons being strengthened by the addition of Addy to the nine. Mr. Carleton, formerly of the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, has been chosen as umpire. The pools sold quite evenly on the two clubs, last night, at Foley's, the White Stockings seeming, however, to enjoy the confidence of the sporting men to such a degree that they risked $100 to $70 on them. Pools will also be sold at Foley's this forenoon.

ABOUT RESERVED SEATS.

That there may be no misunderstanding, the management of the Chicago Base Ball Association wish to announce their regret that the number of seats which can be *reserved* on their present grounds are limited (only 360). No one person has had the option of buying more than eight seats, and if there be any speculation in the sale of such seats, it must be indulged in by persons who have bought reserved seats for their own occupancy, and yet are willing to stand up themselves for a consideration. The management desire to treat all equitably, and have honestly sold all reserved seats to the first comers at 75 cents each.

A PROFESSIONAL NINE ENGAGED.

The management of the Chicago Base Ball Association also desire to announce the fact that the Chicago White Stocking nine for 1874 have all been engaged. The names of the players will be given to the public soon.

We do not propose to let our readers wait until Mr. Norman T. Gassette, the President of the Association, and the person who engaged the players, is ready to give their names. He is very apt to change his mind a great many times in a week, and it isn't safe to rely on him in matters of news. Our reporter has ascertained the names of the members of the new club by a rather peculiar process, which may be briefly explained as follows: Mr. Gassette meets a man about whom he knows nothing and about whom he cares nothing, and the spirit moves him to engage in a conversation relative to the "prospects of base ball in Chicago." After a few minutes spent in beating about the bush, so to speak, Mr. Gassette discloses the secret that he is President of the new Association, and that he has been East engaging players for a new nine. The man, naturally enough, inquires their names. Mr. Gassette looks around cautiously, and says knowingly, "You wait awhile, and I'll show you the best club in America." The man does not seem to be as inquisitive as Mr. Gassette expected, and he immediately relents, and tells the whole secret, under a solemn promise that it will not go any farther. The man cares no more for Mr. Gassette than Mr. Gassette does for him, and the consequence is, he communicates the news to the first friend he meets. Mr. Gassette runs across about a dozen such men every day, to whom he tells his base ball business, but he never goes near a newspaper office, because he is afraid some one will talk outside about the information he may give. Consequently, the only thing our reporter can do is to find out from the dozen strangers with whom Mr. Gassette holds intercourse what Mr. Gassette knows, if anything. He has succeeded in doing it in the case of the new club. The names and positions of the players are as follows:

*Catcher*—Fergus Malone, of the Philadelphia Club.
*Pitcher*—George Zettlein, of the Philadelphia Club.
*First Baseman*—Mr. Develin, of the Philadelphia Club. (He is a comparatively unknown player.)
*Second Baseman*—James Wood, of the Philadelphia Club.
*Third Baseman*—Levi Meyerle, of the Philadelphia Club.
*Short Stop*—David Force, of the Baltimore Club.
*Left Field*—Edward Cuthbert, of the Philadelphia Club.
*Centre Field*—Fred Treacy, of the Philadelphia Club.
*Right Field*—Mr. Glenn, formerly with the Olympics, of Washington.
*Substitutes*—Pinkham and Hines.
*Manager*—Nicholas Young, present manager of the Washington Olympics.

The above list contains six of the original White Stocking players, five of whom are considered among the most skillful and reliable in the country. The new players are about average.

SHALL WE HAVE A CRICKET CLUB?

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: I see in you columns this morning that an eleven, composed of members of the various cricket clubs in St. Louis, propose visiting the Northwest for the purpose of playing a series of matches, and amongst other places it is proposed to visit Chicago. In conjunction with several other admirers of cricket, I endeavored last spring to establish a club in Chicago, but after several meetings the project was abandoned for want of support. I have not heard that any club has since been organized, and my object in addressing you on the subject now is to call the attention of Chicago cricketers to the subject, so that St. Louis may never be able to boast that she threw down a gaunlet Chicago was unable to pick up. An old English country player myself, I am satisfied an eleven can be raised in Chicago that will do her credit, and give the St. Louis gentlemen all they can do to hold their own against. But Chicago cricketers must be up and doing, and not let grass grow under their feet. Yours respectfully, T. L.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1873.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Base ball, Baltimores, 24; Washingtons, 9.

#### THE TURF.

UTICA RACES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

UTICA, Aug. 15.—After the postponements on account of the rainy weather, the second day's races on the programme of the Utica Park meeting were trotted to-day. The weather was threatening, and about 11 o'clock in the forenoon the Association announced a postponement, but this action excited so much disapproval and dissent among horse-owners and visitors on expense at the hotels, that they reconsidered, and ordered the races to proceed. There were light showers during the early part of the afternoon, but after that the sun came out and the day ended pleasantly. Two heats in each race were trotted in the rain, the track being quite heavy. It was a notable day in some respects. The chief event of interest was the 2:21 race for a purse of $6,000, between Fullerton, Camors, Sensation, and Lucille Golddust. Gloster was entered in this race, but was drawn on Tuesday last, when it was supposed that there would be no postponement, as he trotted in the 2:27 race that day. Fullerton was the favorite at odds of about fifty to forty against the field. Remembering Fullerton's defeat at Buffalo, the Camors men firmly believed that the black gelding could beat him, and not a few were willing to get the field cheaply, as it contained Sensation, who beat them both at Buffalo. Consequently a large amount of money changed hands. Fullerton won the first and second heats in 2:22 and 2:23¾, Camors being last in the first heat, in which he made a bad break on the first turn. In the third heat the word was given after Fullerton broke up, and he had to be pulled to a walk. He was forty lengths behind Camors at the quarter-pole, and no one supposed Mace would try for the heat; but he made up his mind to try for it, and sent Fullerton along. He trotted like a whirlwind, making his last half mile in 1:08, but he was badly hindered on the home-stretch, and prevented from winning the heat, which Sensation took in 2:23¾. In the fourth heat Fullerton broke before he got to the turn, and again fell away behind. He was all lost at the first quarter, where he was forty lengths back. Mace gave him his head, and then ensued the most remarkable exhibition of speed ever witnessed. By the time the three leading horses had reached the third quarter, Fullerton was within a length of them, he having trotted from the first to the third quarter, according to several watches, in 1:04¾, the fastest half mile ever trotted in a race. From the third quarter home he had the party beat, and jogged in, winner of the heat and race, in 2:25¼. This was an extraordinary performance, considering the condition of the track.

SUMMARY.

UTICA PARK, Aug. 15.—Purse $6,000, for horses that never beat 2:21. $3,000 to first; $1,500 to second; $900 to third; $600 to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five in harness.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dan Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Ben Mace's b. g. Sensation | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| J. J. Bowers' b. g. Camors | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| C. S. Green's br. m. Lucille Golddust | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |

Time, 2:22; 2:23¾; 2:23¾; 2:25¼.

In the 2:50 race, for a purse of $2,500, there were ten entries and nine starters. Clementine, the beautiful Chicago mare, added a fifth to the list of her consecutive victories, against large fields, since starting out of Cleveland. She won easily in three straight heats, in 2:30, 2:29½, 2:31½. She made a bad break on the turn in the first heat, and fell back next to the last place, forty lengths behind the leading horse as he passed the half-mile pole in 1:15. Just back of the half, Doble, who was driving Clementine, determined to send her for the heat. It was something like Fullerton's performance in the 2:21 race, though no time was taken of the quarter. The mare swept by one after another of the horses, and at the third quarter came abreast with the leaders, beating them home easily in 2:30. Doble says he never rode faster in his life than Clementine carried him from the half to the third quarter, in this heat. He regards the mare as one of the most valuable in the country.

SUMMARY.

Same day. Purse $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:50. $1,250 to first; $600 to second; $400 to third; $250 to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Graves & Loomis' b. m. Clementine | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| R. P. White's b. s. Continental | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| J. McKee's g. g. Magnolia | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| J. M. Meyer's br. g. Vanity Fair | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| J. H. Hart's b. g. Little Longfellow | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| T. Ives' b. g. Lew Ives | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| H. T. White's br. s. Voltaire | 7 | 9 | 4 |
| J. W. Wright's ch. g. Planter | 9 | 8 | dis |
| T. S. Carpenter's ch. m. Lizzie Keeler | 8 | 6 | dr |
| L. Benham's b. s. Royal George | dr | | |

Time—2:30; 2:29½; 2:31½.

RACES AT FORT WAYNE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 15.—The third and last day of the races under the management of the Fort Wayne Driving Park Association was witnessed to-day by a large and enthusiastic crowd of ladies and gentlemen. Home horses had the first race, for a purse of $100, and was won by Victor in three straight heats. Next was a pacing race for horses that had never went under 2:39, and was won by Ground Aquind in three straight heats. Time, 2:45 1-5; 2:38; 2:38½, for a purse of $250. The third race was a dash of 300 yards for $1,000, between Kitty Roberts and Yankee Doodle, and was won by the former by thirty feet. The last race was for trotting horses, free to all, but there were only two contestants, Red Cloud and Red Dick. They were evenly matched, and the three heats were hotly contested, but were taken by Red Cloud in 2:28¼, 2:29, 2:27¾.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—The threatening weather caused a small attendance at the races to-day. The track is very heavy. Fellowcraft got the 3-year old sweepstake for a walk-over, the other entry, Gere Johnson, being withdrawn.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—The second race was for a purse of $500, one mile, for 2-year olds. The following started: Leamington, filly Culpepper, Dublin, Bannerett, Juliana, and Last. The pool before the race was: Culpepper, $175; Bannerett, $300; Vengeance, $103; Dublin, $30. Dublin won by four lengths, Culpepper coming in second, and Vengeance third. Time, 1:48¼.

The third race was for a purse of $600, a mile and a half, free handicap for all ages. The following started: Golitza, Business, Bessie Lee, Merodac, Mart Jordan, and John McCormack. Merodac won the race by six lengths, Golitza coming in second, and Business third. John McCormack, the favorite, was fifth. Time, 2:46½.

## LYNCHING.

### A Convicted Murderer Taken from a Sheriff and Hanged—The Sheriff Mortally, and Three of His Assistants Seriously, Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Specials from Jefferson City say that Peter Kossler and his son August, who were arrested here July 25, for stealing mules in Calloway County, and taken to that county for trial, and who were brought to the Jefferson City Jail to prevent their being lynched, were to-day taken to Fulton, the county-seat of Calloway County, for trial. On the way over August escaped from the train while in motion, near Cedar City. The old man was taken to Fulton, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six years in the Penitentiary. Col. Low, Sheriff, with a posse of four men, started with the prisoner in a hack to the depot, where he was surrounded by a mob, and the prisoner demanded. Upon the refusal of the Sheriff to surrender the prisoner, several shots were fired into the hack, mortally wounding the Sheriff, seriously wounding the Prosecuting Attorney, and John G. Provines, editor of the Fulton *Press*, John Watson, a merchant, and a young man named Dunbar, who were acting as guards for the Sheriff. The prisoner was taken out of town and hanged. A large number of people are now searching for young Kossler.

### Murders.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Last night one Mrs. Sullivan, living in Huntingdon Township, shot Mary Tyler, mistaking her for her sister, with whom her husband had been on terms of intimacy. The wounded woman is in a critical condition. Mrs. Sullivan immediately left for parts unknown.

Also, two negroes had a quarrel about a woman, when one, named Davis, shot the other one, named Kennedy, four times, killing him instantly. He also escaped.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—It being ascertained that the wife of Weston, the man murdered near here by Emil Lowenstein, a German barber of Brooklyn, did not start for St. Louis with Lowenstein, Chief of Police Malory has notified the police of Western cities of that fact. Lowenstein is 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, weight about 140 pounds, dark hair and moustache. He wore when he left light drab checked pants, Panama hat, and gaiter shoes. He is probably alone. As the Governor has offered 600 reward for the apprehension of Lowenstein, and the murder was a most horrible one, it is hoped that the utmost efforts will be made to capture him.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Three women have been arrested in Brooklyn, charged with complicity in the murder in Albany, last week, of a man whose name and former residence have not been made known. One of the women is a Mrs. Weston, wife of a one-armed man found horribly murdered, a week ago, near Albany, and in her possession was found a seven-barreled revolver, emptied. One of the other women was the wife of Emil Lowenstein, and another revolver was found on her with five barrels empty. Another woman, unknown, was also arrested. They were all found in Weston's house on Palmetto street, Brooklyn, in one-half of which Lowenstein and wife lived, Weston occupying the other part. Weston, the murdered man, was a one-armed soldier, and sold prize-packages for a living, and the day he left Brooklyn drew considerable money from the bank. It is believed that Weston's wife assisted Emil Lowenstein in murdering her husband, that the wife of Lowenstein witnessed the murder and the other woman was cognizant of the affair. They were all taken to Albany to-night.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 15.—Thomas Smith a wealthy farmer of Wayne Township, in this county, shot and mortally wounded John Teister, a farmer, aged 22, at Taylorsville, eight miles from this city, this afternoon. Both had been attending a sale in the neighborhood, and were said to be under the influence of liquor. Smith alleges that an old feud was revived between them, and that Teister insulted and struck him, when he fired. Smith surrendered himself to the Sheriff. Teister died to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—In Lee County, Ky., last week, John Eversall attacked his brother, named Stamfers, when the latter fired upon him with a shot-gun, instantly killing him. Forty buck-shot were found in his body. Eversall had been married only four days. He was regarded as a desperate character. Stamfers is represented as a good, industrious citizen.

### Fires.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 15.—At 1 o'clock to-day a fire caught in the packing-rooms of the glass factory in this city, and soon all the wooden buildings, save one which was connected with the brick building, were burned to the ground, together with the contents. The loss is put at from $40,000 to $50,000. The insurance is $16,000 on buildings and stock, $5,000 being in the brick building which was saved. One hundred and forty-five persons are by this fire deprived of work. The factories were closed for repairs and the usual summer vacation, but were to have commenced on the 1st of September next. William Starmant, a prominent citizen of Ottawa, while at the fire was struck upon the head by a falling shed, and badly, but not dangerously, hurt, as were two other persons who stood near him.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 15.—A large fire broke out yesterday morning at 1 o'clock in the freight-house of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Creston, Ia. The wind was blowing a gale from the north at the time. The entire depot and the adjoining ice-house fell a prey to the fire fiend. Five loaded and one empty freight cars were also completely destroyed, and several other cars partially damaged. One way-car was also completely burned up. Two of the destroyed cars were loaded with merchandise, one with salt, one with grain, and one with lath. The amount of damage has not yet been ascertained.

CLINTON, Ont., Aug. 15.—The Combe Block and several dwelling-houses were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not ascertained.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The five-story building of J. H. Roberts, dealer in second-hand machinery, Nos. 116 and 124 Merrimac street, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $50,000. Insured.

### Railroad News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Gen. Rosser, in charge of the railroad survey of the Stanley Yellowstone expedition, has submitted to the authorities of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in this city his official report of the results thus far accomplished by the expedition. He finds the new and final route across Western Dakota, from the Missouri to the Yellowstone River, entirely practicable and satisfactory, it being greatly superior to those of former days. The distance, 205 miles, is 21 miles shorter than the survey of 1871. The grades are moderate. The average of work per mile is considerably less, and the number of important bridges is reduced nearly two-thirds. The Little Missouri River, which the former surveys crossed seven and eleven times, is crossed once on this line. So located, the road runs immediately through only one mile of bad clay lands, just east of the Little Missouri. With few exceptions, the country is rolling prairie, sometimes rising into low hills, the grass being excellent and soil good. Good water was found the entire distance. Coal outcrops at various points in veins several feet in thickness, and timber is more abundant than on the former routes. The report says that the main body of Gen. Stanley's expedition accompanied the scientific corps, and most of the press correspondents did not accompany the engineers, who were escorted by Gen. Custer's detachment, but followed the old abandoned route south of Heart River. Hence descriptions of the region traversed by the main command do not apply to country traversed by the new route nor the railroad. The Directors of the Company have accepted the new line recommended by Gen. Rosser, from Bismarck, the present end of the track, to the Yellowstone crossing, and have called for proposals to grade and bridge this section of 205 miles. The expedition is now prosecuting the survey westward up the left bank of the Yellowstone to Pompey's Pillar, where it will join the survey made last year from the west, and thus complete the surveyed line across the continent. The entire command is expected to return to Fort Rice about Oct. 1.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 15.—The passenger trains on the Iowa Central have stopped running to Albia, and run to Ottumwa, on the Des Moines Valley, from Eddyville. The mail-car is hauled to and from Eddyville by the freight-trains.

### The Cholera.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 15.—The cholera has appeared at Chapin, ten miles west of Jacksonville, and two deaths by that disease have occurred there, one yesterday and the other the day before.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Dispatches from various places in Germany state that the cholera is increasing in virulence.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 15.—One fatal case of cholera occurred last night.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15.—One death from cholera, the first case for two weeks, occurred in this city this morning. The victim was Mrs. Baker. She died after five hours' illness.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

The Post-Office at Hampton, Franklin County, was robbed on Monday night. Several drafts and a small quantity of money were taken.

—Mr. H. Myers, of Pleasant Hill, Pike County, Ill., was accidently shot and killed while out squirrel-hunting with a neighbor a day or two since.

—A little daughter of Mr. Less, near Brush Creek, Ia., who had fallen asleep in a field of grain, was struck by a reaper her brother was driving, and had one leg cut off.

—A fifty-nine-pound catfish was caught in the Mississippi River, near Dubuque, yesterday, and when caught it had a five-pound fish of another species in its mouth.

### Suicides.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Wm. Howard, of Louisville, a stone-cutter, employed by Anderson & Vennon, Mason Temple, committed suicide last night at his boarding-house, at the corner of Union and DeSoto streets, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been drinking hard for several days. When found this morning, he was still alive, and signed for a pencil and paper, which being given him, he scrawled "Family troubles," and soon after died. After cutting his throat, he stabbed himself five or six times in the body.

### The President's Eastern Tour.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 15.—President Grant and suite, accompanied by Gov. Perham and Messrs. Hamlin, Morrill, and Blaine, arrived here at noon. The party immediately embarked on the United States revenue-steamer McCulloch and proceeded to Mount Desert. Notwithstanding the rain, several hundred people gathered on the wharf, by whom the President was heartily cheered.

### Hanged.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 15.—William Jackson, colored, was hanged to-day in the jail-yard, for the murder of his wife in February last. Jackson made a speech, fifteen or twenty minutes long, denying his guilt. The fall of seven feet failed to break his neck, and he died by suffocation after a severe struggle.

### Ocean Steamship News.

CARDIFF, Aug. 15.—Steamship Glamorgan, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Arrived, steamship Bremen, from Bremen.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Arrived steamer Main from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 15.—Steamship Java from New York, has arrived.

### A Rumor.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The Administration leaders in this city have combined to press Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, for the Chief Justiceship. Judge Matthews, it is said, has stood high with President Grant ever since he wrote a letter last year bolting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, of which body he was Chairman.

### The Lutherans.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 15.—The middle district of the Lutheran Synod for Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana, met in this city yesterday evening, the Rev. H. Scherman presiding; 150 delegates in attendance. The session will last several days.

### Educational.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 15.—At a meeting of the State Teachers' Association, George J. Lucky was elected President, T. H. Buglas Secretary, and John Morrow Treasurer, for the ensuing year. By a unanimous vote, the Association selected Shippensburgh, Pa., as the place of next meeting.

### Personal.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The Hon. William M. Meredith is seriously ill. He was President of the Constitutional Convention, but was obliged to relinquish his post before adjournment.

### Shopping in Paris.

*Paris Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.*

The principal amusement of the American woman in Paris is shopping. The Palais Royale and the Rue Rivoli are thronged by the Yankee shoppists. And the French shopkeeper knows 'em and has his wares nicely fixed for 'em. There are some things extremely nice in Paris, and if the Americans were so disposed we might have the same in New York; but we never shall while the Americans take all their cash, buy gold and spend it abroad. Gloves that cost enormous prices at home are gloriously cheap in France. Four-button *gants de Suede* (so fashionable just now), costing $2 and $2.25 at home, can be had for thirty-five francs a dozen—$7 gold—and the best quality Jouvin, Jugla & Dupres are sixty, seventy, and eighty francs per dozen. The cost of delicious wines in Paris makes water an unknown beverage, but it's simply ridiculous to buy silks or in fact dress goods of any description there. A splendid quality of Bonnet or Ponson's black silk can be got in New York for four or five dollars, and the same quality commands in Paris 18 and 20 francs a metre (the price of course is in gold) and most every one paid from 15 to 20 cents a dollar for their gold. But they don't stop to think that twenty francs is nearly five dollars, but buy and buy, and then worry about dress-makers and getting through the custom-house. The best dressed women in Paris and New York are very much alike. The London female fashions are somewhat in advance of Bible times, but fearfully behind French styles. But the New York public hear the new French operas, and wear the last thing in French hats on nearly the same evenings with their French sisters.

## "CABBAGE" RYAN CAUGHT.

### A Notorious Thief Who Has Escaped Arrest for Over a Year Falls Into the Officers' Hands at Last—How, When, and Where His Capture Was Effected.

Something over a year ago a West Side ruffian known as "Cabbage" Ryan achieved sudden notoriety as a daring and successful thief by stealing several horses and buggies which he found hitched to the sidewalk on the most prominent thoroughfares of the city. Having a good eye for horse-flesh, he overlooked what are commonly called "plugs," and stole only those animals that were valued for their speed. It is impossible, at this time, to give the precise number of thefts of this character that he committed, but it must have reached a round dozen. Nearly every day the police authorities were notified of the loss of a valuable roadster, and furnished with a description of the man who was subsequently seen driving it, and nearly every day some West Side officer who had known "Cabbage" from his boyhood was dispatched in search of him; for the many descriptions were all alike, and tallied exactly with his. The cunning rascal always managed to escape arrest, however, as the faintest clue to his whereabouts could not be discovered. His mother's house, in a distant part of the West Division, was watched night after night by squads of officers, and neighboring barns and outhouses were examined at the most unseemly hours, but all to no purpose. "Cabbage" was never around when the officers were. A month's constant watching made the city so hot for him that he decided to leave it of his own accord, and he was soon forgotten by the press and the public.

But he has turned up again, and is now an inmate of a tolerably strong cell in the Madison Street Station, feeling rather uncomfortable on account of a bullet hole in his thigh and another in his arm. His capture was effected yesterday, and proved rather exciting work for the officers engaged in it, whose names are Thomas Maloney and Patrick Ryan, both belonging to the Sixth Precinct. Not long ago some of the heads of the police force ascertained that "Cabbage" was in the habit of visiting his mother frequently at dead of night, and became convinced from this that he kept concealed in some lonely place outside of the city, but near enough to it to reach it in a comparatively short time. Following up the clue, they discovered that he was haunting the dense woods around the Sag, Lemont, and other places on the canal, and that his apprehension might be secured with time and caution. A good deal of dependence was placed on those whom he had robbed in that section, but, as it afterward turned out, they rendered the authorities no practical assistance.

About a week ago, Officers Maloney and Ryan were selected to make the arrest. They performed their duty systematically, and pursued the redoubtable "Cabbage," blindly at times, from necessity, but always cautiously, until they satisfied themselves that he was in Lemont, or not far from it. They reached that town yesterday forenoon, and were informed that the man for whom they were seeking had left it with horse and buggy but a short time before their arrival, and had gone in a northeasterly direction. Procuring a vehicle, the officers started after him. When about a mile from the town, they descried him returning. They kept their heads down until they drew close to him, but he "dropped on them," and jumped from his buggy. The officers imitated the action, and, as he was making for the woods, started after him in hot pursuit. Finding himself closely pressed, he drew a revolver, turned, and fired, but the bullets whizzed harmlessly over the heads of the pursuers. They in turn drew their weapons and discharged them at the pursued. The bullets did not seem to scare him in the least, however, and Maloney was compelled to run him down and capture him. It was then discovered that he was shot in the thigh and arm, but not dangerously.

Now comes the amusing part of the story. It appears that a stray ball from the officers' revolvers struck the fleshy part of the leg of a man named Driscoll, who was standing in the doorway of an adjacent house watching the sport. When the prisoner reached Lemont, the officers found that the news of the shooting of Driscoll had preceded them, and that the rough quarrymen were rather excited about it. They explained that the shot was entirely accidental, but the ignorant boors whose lives are spent amid the smoke of blasting-powder and the foul air of Lemont grog-shops would not listen to them, and some of them even went so far as to advocate the rather summary punishment of lynching. When the officers heard this, they thought they would be safer under cover, and they applied for admission to the house of Justice Skelly. The hopeful youth whom that functionary calls son refused to let them in, and the only thing that remained for them to do was to put on a bold front to the crowd and go somewhere else. This they succeeded in doing, and they are consequently worth a hundred dead men yet. The boors were only bluffing them.

Commissioner Singer brought the information to police headquarters yesterday afternoon, and a Captain and Sergeant were sent to Lemont to get the men out of trouble. They were found under arrest, Justice Skelly having issued warrants for them, but, through the kindness of Mr. Edward Singer and Mr. Nicholas Drew, they were released in bail of $1,000 each. The charges against them don't amount to anything. Later in the evening the whole party, "Cabbage" included, returned to the city.

### Our Prospective Population.

At a social science meeting in Boston, Gen. F. A. Walker read a paper on the prospective population of the United States, in which he contended that, instead of reaching 100,355,185 in the year 1900, as calculated by Elkanah Watson, or 100,337,408, as calculated by De Bow, or 107,000,000, as calculated by Commissioner Wilson, it will only be somewhere between 69,000,000 and 84,000,000, most probably 73,000,000 to 76,000,000.

### MARRIAGES.

FLOOD—CANNELL—At the residence of Mr. Joseph Bee, 565 South Dearborn street, Aug. 14, by the Rev. R. D. Sheperd, Mr. Alfred L. Flood and Miss Annie J. Cannell, both of this city.

CRAVEN—CREAN—In this city, Aug. 13 inst., by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All-Saint's Church, Thomas Craven, Esq., and Miss Mary E. Crean, all of Chicago.

### DEATHS.

BARRETT—On the morning of the 15th inst., at his father-in-law's residence, Mr. D. Downey's, 167 Ewing street, Edward Barrett, aged 35 years.

Funeral Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the same place. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited.

Irish-American papers please copy.

MURPHY—Aug. 15, George, son of Philip H. and Johanna Murphy, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Funeral at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, from 222 State street.

SUTER—In this city, Aug. 15, at the residence of his father, 306 Twenty-fifth street, George D. S. Suter, aged 23 years.

Funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DOYLE—Aug. 15, Mrs. Mary A. Doyle, of consumption, aged 49 years. A native of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Funeral from her late residence, 16 Harmon court, at 10 o'clock a. m., Sunday, by carriages to Rosehill.

Edinburgh papers please copy.


### AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF

Household Furniture.

A VERY LARGE SALE OF

Second-Hand Furniture from Several First-Class Dwellings.

Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Marble-Top Tables, Bookcases, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, 75 Extension Tables, 50 Saloon Tables, 300 Cane Chairs, 15 crates W. G. Crockery, 10 casks Yellow Ware, 3 Parlor Organs, 2 Cabinet Sewing Machines, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Hardware.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Extra Fine Open and Top Buggies, Extra Fine Single and Double Harness.

On Saturday, Aug. 16, at 9 o'clock, prompt.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,
Salesrooms, 41 South Canal-st.

Furniture, Carpets, and General Merchandise

At Auction, Saturday, Aug. 16, at 9:30 a.m.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,
31 and 33 South Canal-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE of New and Second-hand Furniture, Saturday Morning, at 9½ o'clock. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Carpets, and a large amount of second-hand Furniture.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

THIS MORNING, commencing at 9:30 a. m., we will sell a general line of Furniture and Household Goods, Carpets, &c., including a few sets of Elegant Parlor and Chamber Suits; also, Office Desks, new Harness and Buggies. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

FOR THE GREAT

AUCTION SALE

OF

100 Residence Lots

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING

HUMBOLDT PARK STATION,

ON

TUESDAY, Aug. 19,

At 3 o'clock, on the Grounds.

This Elegant Property is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, located on Central Park, Thilman, Ridgeway, and Lawndale-avs. These lots form a part of Beebe's Subdivision. Every lot is supplied with pure artesian well water free to all consumers. Grand-av. is now being paved, which will have a continuous drive to the centre of the city. These lots are distant one half mile from the great Northwestern Car Shops, and directly west of Humboldt Park. Commutation over the St. Paul Road about the same as street car fare, and the distance about four miles from the depot at Madison-st. bridge. The St. Paul Road has already established on this property its station, known as Humboldt Park, with a guarantee that all accommodation trains shall stop there to take up and discharge passengers. This road will come into the city on Kinzie-st., and land its passengers at the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot, at the west end of Madison-st. Bridge. It would be difficult to conceive of better facilities for rapid and cheap communication with any part of the city than are here realized. Parties desiring property for speculation or occupation, should not fail to attend this sale. Title perfect—a printed abstract furnished with each lot. Terms of sale—10 per cent cash at time of sale, 15 per cent in 30 days, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. A free train of cars will start from the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Depot, at Madison-st. bridge, on Tuesday, August 19, at 2 o'clock, returning after the sale. The Mammoth Tent, used only by Elison & Foster, will be erected on the ground.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

At the Elegant Private Residence,

NO. 845 PRAIRIE-AV.,

BEAUTIFUL AND RICH

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock.

Elegant Black Walnut Parlor Sets, very rich finish; Superb Chamber Sets, with Dressing Case, newest pattern; Body Brussels Carpets through the house; Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding; best White Hair Mattresses, in use but a short time; together with the entire Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Also, a Pony Phaeton and Single Harness.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIRST

Great Auction Sale

AT

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

400

RESIDENCE LOTS

To be Sold in Lots, or by the Block, to Suit Purchasers,

On Thursday, Aug. 21,

At 2 1-2 o'clock p. m., on the Ground.

Being Bellamy's Subdivision on Halsted-st., north of Vincennes-av., between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth-sts., and fronting on Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Morgan-sts., and is splendid, high ground, with perfect drainage. South Englewood is destined to be one of Chicago's finest suburbs. It is situated on the Vincennes Ridge, 16 feet above the level of Chicago, directly south of the city, Halsted-st. passing through it. The boulevard, which is 200 feet in width, connects with the South Parks. The depot is said to be the finest on the entire road. The streets are all graded, sidewalks laid, and a large number of shade trees set out. There is a good school house, and some fine residences are already occupied. Stock to the amount of $15,000 has been subscribed for a hotel and a church, and several stores will also be built. Parties owning adjoining property are bound by contract to erect twenty buildings a year for three years. About twenty buildings are in course of erection, six of which are brick with handsome stone fronts. This is the only point at which Halsted-st. and Vincennes-av. are accessible by railroad. Vincennes-av. and Halsted-st. are in perfect condition, thus affording elegant drives to the parks and city. The railroad facilities are good, thirteen daily trains stopping at the depot, which is within 300 feet of this property. Commutation fare, 6 cents each way. A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Rock Island Depot on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m. on day of sale, and return at 5 p. m. Free tickets and plats will be furnished by A. & A. D. BELLAMY, Room 5, Nos. 157 and 159 LaSalle-st., or of ELISON & FOSTER, 87 Market-st., or at the train.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent at time of sale; 15 per cent in 30 days; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished with each lot. A mammoth pavilion will be erected on the ground for the convenience of those attending the sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

SALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK,

Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

SALE TO-DAY.

Household Furniture, Carpets, Piano Fortes, Horses, Harness, &c.,

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 16, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

AUCTION SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

CARRIAGES,

Phaetons & Buggies,

At No. 315 State-st.,

On Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 10 o'cl'k.

SALE PEREMPTORY, FOR CASH.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,

Auctioneers, N. W. cor. Ninth and D sts., Washington, D. C.

Valuable Suburban Property

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

We will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 26th day of August next, on the premises, at 5 o'clock p. m., that valuable Property, containing 65 acres, on Rock Creek, adjoining Kalorama on the west, Georgetown on the north, and overlooking Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington City, and the Potomac River. It can be laid off advantageously in building lots, or for a cemetery or national park, and possesses some of the finest views in the District. The passage of the P street cars renders it accessible, and brings it in close contiguity to P street circle, at present the most improving part of Washington. The property has on it a large mansion, containing 11 rooms, all modern improvements and conveniences; grounds well laid out, with choice fruits, flowers, evergreens, &c., and having smoke-house, ice-house, carriage-house, stabling, &c., makes it in every respect a first-class residence. There is a large merchant-mill, in good order, with the best and most improved machinery, and a capacity of 140 barrels flour per day, with the whole water power of Rock Creek. There is also a valuable stone quarry, which has been, and can again be, worked to advantage. This entire property is well worthy the attention of speculators.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

For further information inquire of EVAN LYONS, 8 Water-st., Georgetown.

DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.